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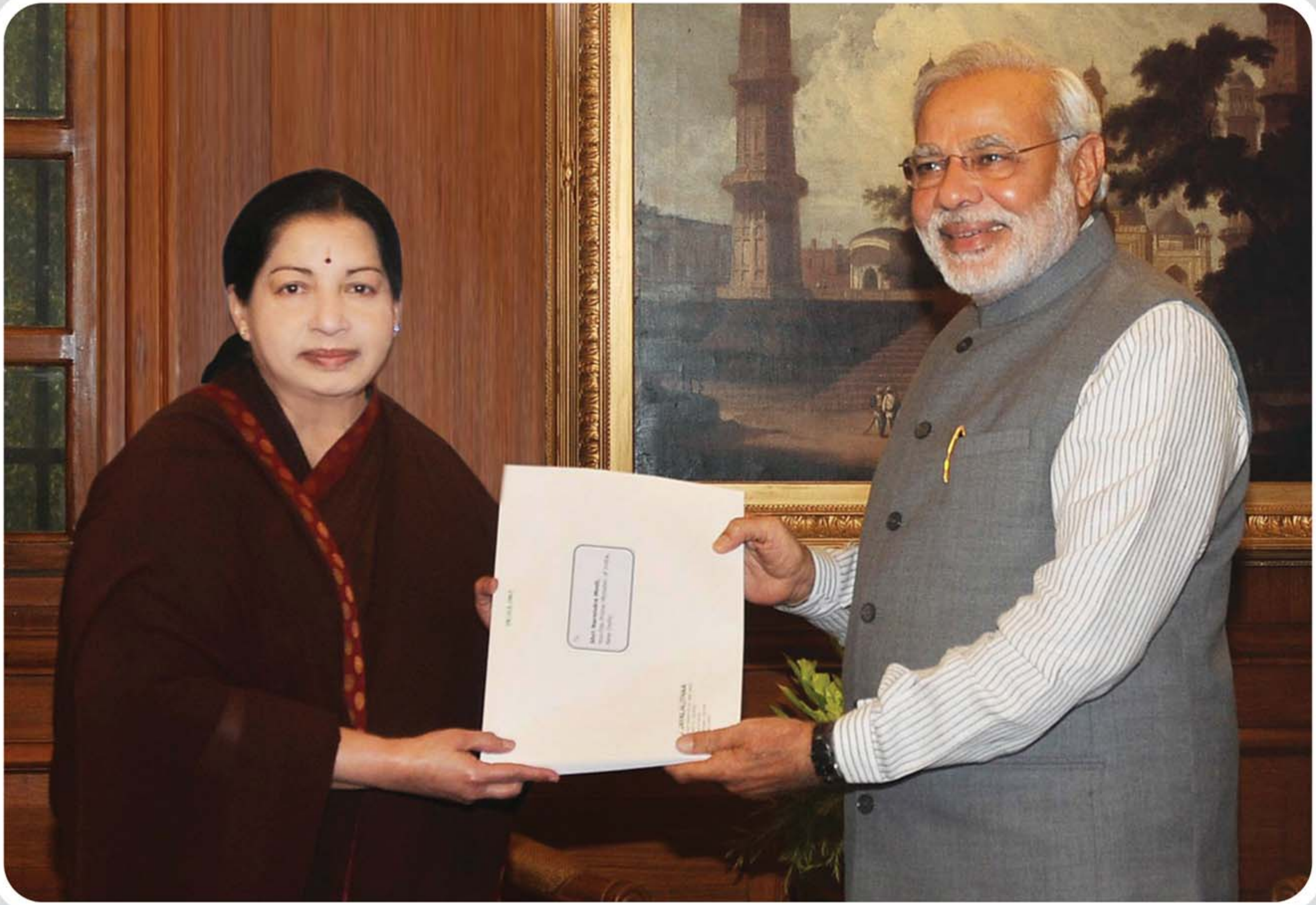

'Say No to Child labour, Yes to Education'

Message of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** for World Day against Child Labour on 11.6.2014 *(English Translation)*

Every year, June 12 is being observed as World Day Against Child Labour so as to create awareness against Child labour and to serve as a reminder of the need to protect their rights.

The foremost objective of my Government is to make parents and others realize the importance of the education of children so that they put a stop to child labour, encourage the education of children and pave the way for their great future. The Government wants parents to realise, as the wise Avvai said, that learning is as valuable as one's sight.

In one of his songs, Puratchi Thalaivar MGR sings that the future of the nation depends on good children. To give a wholesome shape to that statement, your beloved sister's Government is implementing several schemes to provide education to all children. The scheme includes free education and distribution of text books, school uniforms, school bags, nutritious noon meals, educational aids, laptops computer, bicycles, free bus pass and incentives at no cost to children.

Also, when instances of child labour are detected, the children are rescued and provided education at special training centres.

Keeping in mind that today's saplings are tomorrow's trees, let us take a pledge to turn Tamil Nadu into a child-friendly State, ensure prosperity in life to future generations by sending our children to school, eradicate child labour totally and light up their lives. ■

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"True to this confidence placed in me, I assure you that I will forever toil for the development of the people of Tamil Nadu."

Selvi J Jayalalithaa
- Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu

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In this issue....

- Memorandum presented by **Selvi J Jayalalithaa,** Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to **Shri Narendra Modi,** Hon'ble Prime Minister of India (03.06.2014)..3
- Statement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** in the wake of the massive Victory in the Lok Sabha Election (16.05.2014) *(English Translation)*.......21
- Speech of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** at Srirangam on 30.06.2014 *(English Translation)*.................23
- Parliamentary Election Results - 2014..............33
- Press statement of **Selvi J Jayalalithaa**, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on the President's Address to the Joint Session of Parliament (09.06.2014)...................................61
- Three varieties of Amma salt launched.............64

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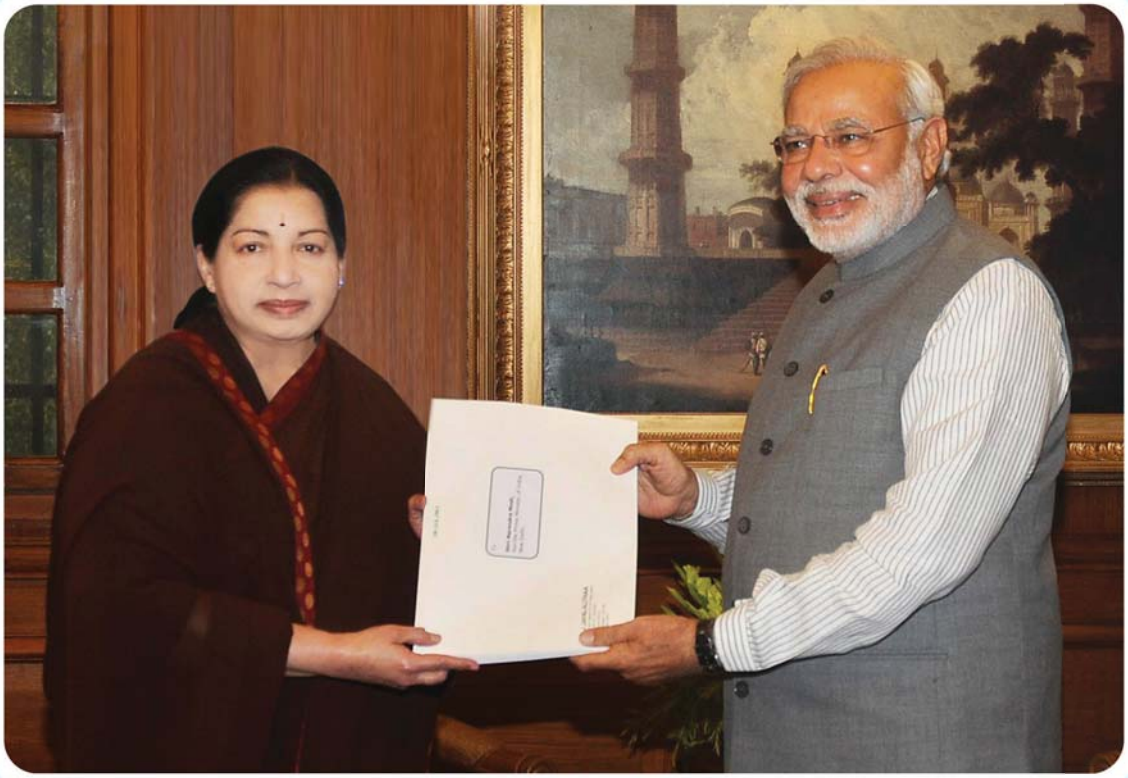
Front Wrapper

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** presenting a memorandum of Tamil Nadu's demands to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, **Shri Narendra Modi**, during their meeting in New Delhi on June 3, 2014.

Action urged on issues including
Mullai Periyar Dam height, Cauvery waters, fishermen's woes

Chief Minister presents Memorandum on Tamil Nadu's interests to Prime Minister



Memorandum presented by Selvi J Jayalalithaa, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 03.06.2014

I. WATER RESOURCES ISSUES

(a) Formation of Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee for the implementation of the Final Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal

With our persistent and untiring efforts and with the intervention of the Supreme Court, the Final Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal dated 5.2.2007, has been notified by the Government of India on 19.2.2013. Tamil Nadu has been urging the Government of India for the early formation of the Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee. A "Pro tem" Supervisory Committee has been formed which has not been effective. We request that the Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee be formed immediately.

(b) Nomination of a representative from the Central Water Commission in the Supervisory Committee to supervise the raising of water level to 142 ft. in the Mullai

Periyar Dam as per the judgment of the Supreme Court dated 7.5.2014.

The Supreme Court in a **historic judgment dated 7.5.2014 has ruled in favour of Tamil Nadu and declared Kerala's amended Act of 2006 as unconstitutional and ultra vires in its application to Mullai Periyar Dam.** The Court allowed the Government of Tamil Nadu to increase the storage of water in the Dam to 142 feet under the supervision of a 3-Member Supervisory Committee, with one representative each from the Central Water Commission and from the two States – Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The Government of Tamil Nadu has nominated its representative and addressed the Government of India to nominate its representative in the 3-Member Supervisory Committee. **The Supervisory Committee should be in position before the onset of the South West Monsoon so that the Order enabling Tamil Nadu to store water in the Dam up to 142 feet can be implemented immediately.**

(c) Release of Water from Neyyar Dam by Government of Kerala

9,200 acres of land in Vilavancode Taluk, Kanniyakumari District, which was part of the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State before States' reorganization, was to benefit under the Left Bank canal of the Neyyar Irrigation Project. After the reorganisation of States the Vilavancode Taluk had been transferred to Tamil Nadu and water was being released from the Neyyar Dam for irrigation up to February 2004. The Government of Kerala abruptly stopped the supply of water from March, 2004, on the plea that Neyyar is an Intra-State river. I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to direct the Government of Kerala to restore water supply to Tamil Nadu from the Neyyar Dam.

(d) Inter-linking of Rivers :

(i) Inter-linking of Peninsular Rivers:-

The Government of Tamil Nadu has been urging the Government of India to implement the inter-linking of the Rivers Mahanadhi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Palar-Cauvery and then on to Gundar as also the diversion of waters of the west flowing rivers of Pamba and Achankovil to Vaippar in Tamil Nadu under the Peninsular Rivers Development Component.

In a Public Interest Petition the Supreme Court, in its Order dated 27.2.2012, directed the Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources, to constitute a Special Committee for the implementation of Inter-Linking of Rivers. Unfortunately, the Union Ministry of Water Resources, after the formation of the Committee in May, 2013, has not taken any further steps to implement the inter linking of rivers project. I have the following requests:

❖ **The Special Committee for inter-linking of rivers should be activated.**

❖ **All inter-State rivers should be nationalised so that water resources of the Country are optimally utilised.**

(ii) Inter-linking of Rivers within the State:-

❖ **Athikadavu-Avinashi Flood Canal Scheme: Government of Tamil Nadu had sought the assistance of Government of India for implementation of the Athikadavu-Avinashi Flood Canal Scheme at an estimated cost of Rs.1,862 crores. This may be sanctioned on a priority basis.**

❖ **Pennaiyar (Sathanur Dam)–Palar Link Scheme and Pennaiyar-Nedungal Anicut-Palar Link at an estimated cost of Rs.500 crores may kindly be expedited.**

Cauvery-Gundar link:

The proposal to divert the flood waters of Cauvery to drought prone areas by linking the Rivers Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar at a cost of Rs.5,166 crores which was kept pending and later returned by the previous Central Government may be approved expeditiously.

(e) Cauvery Modernisation Scheme:

The River Cauvery is the lifeline of Tamil Nadu. With the notification of the Final Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, the scheme for Modernisation of the Canal System in the Cauvery Basin at a cost of Rs.11,421 crores may be accorded approval.

II. SRI LANKAN TAMIL ISSUE

There are very strong sentiments amongst Tamils and in Tamil Nadu on a range of issues relating to India's relations with the present regime in Sri Lanka in the aftermath of the final stages of the civil war in Sri Lanka, which was marked by an ethnic pogrom and genocide perpetrated on the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly has already passed four Resolutions condemning the continuing discrimination against the Tamil minorities in Sri Lanka and violation of their human rights.

I request that India should sponsor a resolution in the United Nations condemning the genocide in Sri Lanka and to hold to account all those responsible for the genocide and thereby render justice to the Tamils in Sri Lanka. The resolution should also provide for holding a Referendum amongst Tamils in Sri Lanka and displaced Sri Lankan Tamils across the world for formation of a separate Tamil Eelam.

III. FISHERIES SECTOR

(a) Protection of the Traditional Fishing Rights of Indian Fishermen in the Palk Bay and Ensuring their Safety and Security

I had written 41 times in the last three years to the then Prime Minister on the 76 incidents of apprehension and 67 incidents of attacks on or harassment of the fishermen of Tamil Nadu by the Sri Lankan Navy. These incidents have caused great unrest amongst the Fishermen Community of Tamil Nadu. Such incidents are a National issue as any attack on an innocent Indian is an attack on India. But the previous Government did not take up the matter forcefully.

Although our fishermen, in an accommodative frame of mind, have come forward for talks between the fishermen of both the countries, the second round of talks held in Colombo on 12th May, 2014, failed without any agreement due to the obduracy of the Sri Lankan Foreign Ministry officials. I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to take **all efforts to protect the traditional fishing rights of Indian (Tamil Nadu) fishermen in the Palk Bay area and to ensure their safety and security.**

(b) Retrieval of Katchatheevu and Restoration of Traditional Fishing Rights of Tamil Nadu Fishermen

Katchatheevu is a small island of approximately 285 acres in the Palk Straits off Rameswaram, which was a part of Ramanathapuram District of Tamil Nadu. It was originally under the ownership of the Raja of Ramanathapuram for which there is sufficient documentary proof. The Indian fishermen enjoyed traditional fishing rights in and around the island of Katchatheevu. As per Agreements entered into in 1974 and 1976, Katchatheevu was ceded to Sri Lanka and **the fishermen of Tamil Nadu have been deprived of their fishing rights around Katchatheevu ever since then.**

In 1991, the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passed a resolution seeking the restoration of Katchatheevu Island and the sea area adjacent to it to India. Further, a proposal was sent to the Government of India in 2003 to examine the feasibility of getting the island of Katchatheevu and adjacent seas on a 'lease in perpetuity'.

I have personally filed a Writ Petition (W.P. (Civil) No.561/ 2008) in this regard in the Supreme Court of India in 2008 and the Government of Tamil Nadu has also impleaded itself in 2011. As per the order of the Supreme Court of India in the Berubari case of 1960, a part of any territory owned by India can be ceded to another country only through a Constitutional Amendment. However, Katchatheevu was ceded to Sri Lanka without a Constitutional

amendment and hence the ceding is unlawful and not valid. The unconstitutional ceding of the island and the fishing grounds in the vicinity have emboldened the Sri Lankan Navy to resort to frequent attacks on our innocent fishermen who fish in their traditional fishing grounds.

The Government of India should, hence, take active steps to abrogate the 1974 and 1976 agreements and retrieve Katchatheevu and restore the traditional fishing rights of the fishermen of Tamil Nadu.

(c) Comprehensive Special Package for Diversification of Fisheries

(i) Diversification of bottom trawlers into Deep Sea Tuna Long Liners

This would reduce the pressure of bottom-trawling boats in the Palk Bay and will cost Rs.975 crores over three years.

(ii) Assistance for Mid Sea Fish Processing Park

Under this project, which will cost approximately Rs.80 crores, a 'Carrier Mother Vessel' will be stationed at mid-sea, and will support and supply 'Baby Vessels' involved in commercial fishing in the deep seas. This will add value to the fish caught in the deep seas and also reduce the pressure of fishing in the shallow waters of Palk Bay.

(iii) Reimbursement of Central Excise Duty on High Speed Diesel (HSD) for mechanized boats

The eligibility requirement for boat owners to be in the BPL category (which is practically impossible for any motorised boat owner), and the monthly ceiling of only 500 litres per boat are unworkable. Such conditions should immediately be reviewed in order to make this scheme operational.

(iv) Motorisation of traditional crafts

The present level of assistance of Rs.3 crores per year for motorisation of nearly 1,000 traditional crafts every year is very meagre since there are over 32,000 non-motorised traditional crafts in Tamil Nadu. At least Rs.9 crores per year may be sanctioned so that in a period of five years all traditional craft can be motorized.

(v) Creation of Infrastructural facilities for Deep Sea Fishing

To provide infrastructural facilities in Mookaiyur and Rameswaram Fishing Harbours in Ramanathapuram District, and Ennore Fishing Harbour in Tiruvallur District, the Government of India is requested to sanction Rs.420 crores as 100% Central Grant.

(vi) Dredging of Fishing Harbours and Bar Mouths

It is requested that assistance to the extent of Rs.10 crores may be sanctioned every year for this purpose to Tamil Nadu.

To summarize, a Comprehensive Special Package of Rs.1,520 crores and a recurring grant of Rs.10 crores per annum for maintenance dredging is sought.

IV. POWER SECTOR

(a) Additional Allocation of Power from Central Generating Stations

The Central Government has 15% unallocated power share totalling 450 MW in the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant Units I and II; Neyveli Lignite Corporation Thermal Station II expansion (2x250 MW); joint venture with Neyveli Lignite Corporation at Tuticorin (2x500 MW) and joint venture with NTPC at Vallur (500 MW) projects. **Considering**

the fact that the host State has to tie up necessary inputs like land, water, coal for expeditious implementation of the projects, the Government of India is requested to allocate this 15% unallocated power fully to Tamil Nadu.

(b) Improvement of Transmission Infrastructure

Enabling power flow through the 765 KV transmission line from Raichur in Karnataka to Sholapur in Maharashtra by commissioning the second line is critical to overcome the power shortage in the Southern Grid.

I request the expeditious completion of 765 KV inter-regional transmission lines which have already been sanctioned by the Power Grid Corporation of India:-

1. Vemagiri (Andhra Pradesh) - Angul (Orissa)

2. Narendra (Karnataka) - Kolhapur (Maharashtra)

3. Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) - Wardha (Maharashtra)

To evacuate the power available with pithead power stations in Chattisgarh, work on the HVDC (High Voltage Direct Current) line with 6,000 Mega Watt transmission capacity from Chattisgarh to Pugalur in Tamil Nadu needs to be taken up by the Power Grid Corporation urgently.

(c) Central Support for Green Energy Corridors - Creation of Transmission infrastructure for Renewable Power

Tamil Nadu is a pioneer in harnessing renewable energy with an installed capacity of 7,252 MW in wind power alone. Lack of adequate power evacuation infrastructure for renewable energy is an issue and the cost of transmission infrastructure for evacuation of renewable energy costs four to five times per unit cost of transmission as compared to the energy from conventional sources due to low capacity utilization.

The Government of India should support the creation of an intra state 'Green Energy Corridor'. The Government of India is requested to provide a grant of Rs.2,250 crores towards transmission schemes for evacuation of a portion of solar energy.

V. SHORTFALL IN RELEASES OF GRANTS IN AID

There are major grants-in-aid due to the Government of Tamil Nadu from the Government of India up to 2013-14. This has adversely affected the fiscal health of the State.

(a) Performance Grant under 13th Finance Commission

The 13th Finance Commission has recommended a General Performance Grant of Rs.1,888 crores to the local bodies in Tamil Nadu for the period from 2011-12 to 2014-15. As against this amount, so far only Rs.125 crores have been released up to 2013-14. Tamil Nadu has fully complied with six out of the nine substantive conditions and substantially complied with the remaining three conditions. Against this background, the grant may be released in full considering Tamil Nadu's significant compliance.

(b) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme – Pending Reimbursement

I. Grants for Flood Protection Works

Five flood protection works in Tamil Nadu were accorded investment clearance by the Union Planning Commission in

2009-10 and 2010-11 for an amount of Rs.613.43 crores, with a Central share (75%) of Rs.460.07 crores.

All five works were completed by 2012-13 and a total amount of Rs. 625.77 crores spent. However, the Government of India has released a total grant of only Rs.59.82 crores so far. The release of Rs.388.08 crores has been recommended. The Hon'ble Prime Minister may direct the Ministries of Water Resources and Finance in the Government of India to release the recommended grant of Rs.388.08 crores to Tamil Nadu.

II. Command Area Development & Water Management Programme

Out of Rs.77.47 crores of Central Assistance due for works completed till 2013-2014, the Government of India has released a sum of only Rs.5.91 crores and the balance amount of Rs.71.56 crores may be released at the earliest.

(c) Grants for School Education

I. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

For the year 2011-12, the Ministry of Human Resource Development had in 2013-2014 sanctioned a sum of Rs.438.38 crores towards committed liability of the teacher salary component, of which the 65% Central share works out to Rs.284.95 crores. As against this, the Government of India released Rs.57 crores only and the balance grant of Rs.228 crores is still awaited.

II. Right to Education (RTE) Compensation

The total number of admissions under the Right to Education Act in private schools for 2013-14 is 49,864 and the reimbursement amount to be given works out to Rs.25.13 crores. The Government of India is requested to release a sum of Rs.25.13 crores at the earliest.

III. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

In 2010-11, the Project Approval Board (PAB) sanctioned 344 infrastructural works at a cost of Rs.499.20 crores with 75 per cent Central share of Rs.374.40 crores. The amount received from the Government of India was only Rs.310.52 crores and the balance of Rs.63.88 crores, already incurred from the State Government funds, is yet to be received.

For the year 2011-12, the revised PAB approval is Rs.675.05 crores and the entire Central Government's share of Rs.506.29 crores is yet to be released. Therefore, the Government of India is requested to reimburse the total pending claims of Rs.570.18 crores for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12.

(d) Other Major Grants-in-Aid Due from GOI

In addition, there are 13th Finance Commission Grants for Roads and Bridges maintenance, slum improvement, coastal protection and renewable energy totalling Rs.1,083.16 crores and grants for Post Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Caste students for Rs.279.40 crores and for the Statistical Strengthening Project (Rs.22.91 crores), Comprehensive Handloom Development Programme (Rs.45.28 crores) yet to be released. Under the revamped Central Road Fund Rs.71.59 crores and under the Family Welfare programme Rs.74.53 crores are still to be released. **The total amount of such grants is Rs.1,576.87 crores, which may kindly be released at the earliest.**

VI. REDESIGN OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

The Government of Tamil Nadu is firmly of the view that the proportion of resources transferred from the Centre to the States through the Finance Commission route should be substantially increased from the present 54 per cent and this should be primarily as tax devolution as this is an untied and automatic fund flow mechanism.

The States have been placed at the whim and mercy of different Ministries at the Centre to receive scheme based Plan assistance. This is humiliating to the States, who should be treated as equal partners in development.

Recently, the Union Planning Commission decided that from the fiscal year 2014-15 onwards, the Central Plan outlay on all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes would be classified as Central Assistance to the State Plan and included as part of the State Plan outlay. **Tamil Nadu is apprehensive about the implications of such an arrangement. The State Government will have no say in the scheme design, which may or may not reflect the priorities of the State. Nor will the State have any control over the financing of this portion of the plan outlay.** Reductions in Central allocations and delays in releases from the Centre would affect the States' performance. **Such a decision ought not to have been taken in the last few months of the previous Union Government's term. There is an opportunity to correct this situation since the Main Budget for 2014-15 is yet to be presented.**

In the case of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) schemes, Tamil Nadu has also called for fairness in the guidelines and criteria adopted for allocation of funds. We have also highlighted that there should be clarity, certainty and timeliness in the manner in which annual fund allocations are determined for CSSs and ACA Schemes and the States should be protected against arbitrary mid-year cuts in allocations and non-release of funds.

Detailed specific suggestions have also been made about the guidelines for different schemes, which may be taken note of when formulating new schemes and guidelines. Substantial flexibility in the design of the programmes is needed to cater to the diverse needs and the capacity differentials amongst States. Guidelines should allow States to dovetail Central scheme funds with State funds. Indexing of Financial Norms is essential and the level of benefits should be automatically raised – eg., Pension amounts, unit cost of houses under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).

Direct Release of funds to implementation agencies and SPVs at the State and District level should be stopped. Central assistance should be released only through the State Government Budgets which respects the autonomy of State Governments, enables improved monitoring and actual convergence and synergy in the implementation of State and Central Government programmes.

VII. DIRECT BENEFIT TRANSFER

As one of the most progressive and well governed States in the Country,

Tamil Nadu has already adopted the mechanism of Direct Cash Transfer, through bank accounts of the beneficiaries, for schemes which involve conditional cash transfers. The Government of Tamil Nadu is strongly opposed to any move to monetize and transfer in cash the subsidy element under the Public Distribution System, and fertilizer, kerosene and LPG subsidies etc, where the critical concern is not the quantum of subsidy, but access and availability of commodities.

On grounds of sound administrative practice and to ensure that the States are true partners in development, the direct transfer of cash to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries should be effected by the State Governments with the Centre releasing its share to the States.

VIII. ADDITIONAL CENTRAL SUPPORT FOR SOCIAL SECURITY PENSIONS SCHEME

In Tamil Nadu, social security pensions are provided under eight schemes, to a total of 35.64 lakh beneficiaries under eight schemes. This includes 12.37 lakh persons covered under three Government of India supported pension schemes. In **May 2011, the Government of Tamil Nadu raised the monthly pension from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,000/-**. The Government of India support is only up to Rs.200/- to 500/- per beneficiary per month in three out of the eight categories. The total financial commitment to the State Government for a year is Rs.4,491 crores, whereas the Government of India contributes only around Rs.600 crores a year.

I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to consider the following suggestions:-

1. **To enhance the Central Government pension amount to Rs. 1,000 per month.**
2. **To cover more categories of pensioners, like in Tamil Nadu.**
3. **To remove the ceiling on the number of beneficiaries under the Central Schemes.**

IX. GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

Tamil Nadu is concerned **about the impact the proposed GST will have on the fiscal autonomy of the States and the huge permanent revenue loss it is likely to cause to a manufacturing and net exporting State like Tamil Nadu. I had suggested an alternative radical approach in which the levy, collection and appropriation of the substitutes for VAT, Central Excise Duty and Service Tax within a State could be delegated completely to the State machinery, with the Central machinery focusing on inter-state taxation.**

A number of concerns of Tamil Nadu need to be addressed including:

- **The extent of revenue loss under GST, estimated to be around Rs.9,270 crores, due to the lower than revenue neutral rates proposed.**
- **Concern that the GST Council and Advisory Committees will override the supremacy of the State Legislature in taxation matters.**
- **Keeping Petroleum, Petroleum products and alcoholic liquor outside GST keeping in mind the revenue impact and the positive environmental and social impact of high effective taxation on these items.**
- **Need for enabling the States to levy higher taxes on tobacco and tobacco products on par with the Centre.**
- **There should be no provision for Declared goods, which is against the principle of harmonization.**
- **Need for an independent compensation mechanism for revenue losses suffered by the States.**

I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to keep all the above issues in mind while taking an appropriate decision on GST.

X. CENTRAL SALES TAX COMPENSATION

As part of the road map for the implementation

of GST, the Central Sales Tax (CST) rate was reduced from 4% to 3% with effect from 1.4.2007 and further brought down to 2% with effect from 1.6.2008. The Government of India agreed to implement various non revenue measures and direct release of funds to compensate the States for the revenue losses. **The Government of Tamil Nadu has been submitting its compensation claims regularly but has not received the promised compensation in full.** As against the State Government's claim of Rs.9,676.46 crores for the period from 01.04.2007 to 31.03.2012, a sum of Rs.2,636.50 crores alone has been released by GOI. A sum of Rs.7,039.96 crores has to be reimbursed from GOI for pending compensation for the period up to 31.03.2012.

XI. DISALLOWANCE OF STATE LEVIES AS ELIGIBLE DEDUCTIONS FROM INCOME UNDER THE INCOME TAX ACT

The Finance Bill 2013, contains an extremely retrograde, anti-federal provision Clause 7 of the Bill amended Section 40 of the Income Tax Act which has made any levy by a State Government by way of privilege fee, license fee, royalty etc., on State Public Sector Undertakings not deductible for the purpose of computation of income. All such levies are legitimate statutory levies and as such were deductible from the income of the State Public Sector Undertakings under Section 37 of the Income Tax Act.

Clause 7 of the Finance Bill 2013 is objectionable because:

❖ **It amounts to an indirect taxation of the income of State Governments and hence is violative of the spirit of Article 289 of the Constitution of India which exempts the property and income of a State from Union taxation.**

❖ It is discriminatory as it applies only to State PSUs but not to Central Public Sector Undertakings.

❖ As presently worded it gives very wide discretion to Income Tax Authorities to interpret it in an arbitrary manner.

Clearly this provision is ill-conceived and misguided and has no place in a federal polity like ours. **I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to revisit the issue and nullify the impact of Clause 7 of the Finance Act 2013, when the Main Union Budget for 2014-15 is presented.**

XII. AGRICULTURE

(a) Agriculture Insurance

Crop insurance is the only weather-proofing mechanism available to millions of our farmers to mitigate the impact of adverse climatic conditions. The UPA Government's abrupt and hasty decision to withdraw the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and replace it with the National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) from Rabi 2013 was a rude shock to the farmers.

The introduction of the NCIP has increased the burden of premium on the farmers of Tamil Nadu manifold. Under NAIS the premium level was 2% to 3.5% of the sum insured. With

the State Government's 50% premium subsidy, farmers paid only 1% to 1.75% of the sum insured. In the new National Crop Insurance Programme the premium payable by the farmers has increased to "3.75% and above" under Modified NAIS component, and to "4.8% and above" under the Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme. With such high premia, it is really doubtful whether farmers will come forward to insure their crops and mitigate their risks.

Therefore, I suggest that the additional burden of premium over and above 2% of the sum insured under the National Crop Insurance Programme may be borne equally by the State Government and the Government of India without passing on the burden to the farmers.

(b) Issues relating to Schemes in the Agriculture Sector including Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana / National Agriculture Development Programme (RKVY/NADP), Nutrient Based Subsidy programme and National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

❖ The allocations under the National Agriculture Development Programme (NADP/RKVY) were grossly inadequate and the annual allocations to States made in a very non-transparent and arbitrary manner. Consistent and formula based allocation which is informed to the States in advance is required. **The allocation to Tamil Nadu under NADP must be stepped up to at least Rs.1,200 crores in 2014-15.**

❖ Under the Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) for fertilizers introduced in 2010, the quantum of subsidy on N,P and K fertilizer is fixed whereas manufacturers/importers of chemical fertilizers can fix the retail price based on their cost of production/import. Fertilizer companies have been hiking the retail price of fertilizers at their will, causing extreme hardship to farmers. It has also led to an imbalance in nutrient application as the farmers started moving towards excess application of urea which is cheaper. The State Government has tried to mitigate the ill-effects of this policy by waiving the levy of VAT on the sale of fertilizers. **I request that the NBS policy be withdrawn and the fixed MRP policy for all fertilizers re-introduced. The Central Government should ensure the timely availability of essential fertilizers.**

❖ The Central Government has introduced a differential and reduced subsidy regime for micro irrigation schemes for Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and non-DPAP blocks under the revamped National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Under this, only 35% subsidy is given to small and marginal farmers compared to the earlier subsidy of 50 per cent and only 25 per cent is given to other farmers compared to the earlier subsidy of 35 per cent in non-DPAP blocks. In Tamil Nadu, 305 out of the 385 blocks are non-DPAP blocks and the farmers in these blocks will receive much lower subsidy. Hence the Government of India is requested to restore the uniform pattern of 50% subsidy to small and marginal farmers and 35 % to other farmers in all blocks.

XIII. FOOD SECURITY, PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND PRICE CONTROL

(a) National Food Security Act

Some key suggestions made by Tamil Nadu to safeguard food security were not adequately addressed when the National Food Security Act was passed.

❖ **Tamil Nadu seeks a legally binding assurance on the issue price of food grains for the additional assured quantity provided for those States which are already drawing food grains over and above the guaranteed quantity under the Act. Such additional quantitites should be supplied to the States at Rs. 3 per kg or at least at the current price applicable for Above Poverty Line families of Rs. 8.30 per kg.**

❖ **Preferably the entire urban population should be covered as households eligible for allocation of subsidized food grains. Alternatively, at least 75 per cent of the urban population should be covered as in rural areas.**

❖ Schedule I of the Act assures the limited allocation of subsidized food grains only for a period of 3 years from the commencement of the Act. The guarantee of subsidized food grains with an assured level of subsidy from the Government of India should be for a period of at least 10 years.

❖ A provision to obligate the Central Government to import food in times of scarcity is very crucial to make this legislation truly a Food Security Act.

❖ The extended time period of 1 year to complete identification of the eligible households is not a realistic time frame. At least 2 to 3 years time must be provided.

❖ The provision in the Act empowering the Central Government to introduce cash transfer and food coupon schemes must **be amended with a clear indication that any cash transfer scheme can be introduced only with the concurrence of the State Government.**

(b) Additional Subsidy for Special Public Distribution System

Tamil Nadu is implementing a Special Public Distribution System Scheme in which Toor dhal, Urad dhal, and RBD (Refined, Bleached, Deodorized) Palmolein, are supplied through PDS shops to ration card holders at subsidized prices. The subsidy burden on the State Government is Rs.1,100 crores per year. This is money well spent because, in the past few years of consistently high food inflation, the Special PDS provided much needed succour to the common people. I request that the Central Government should come forward to bear 50% of the cost of implementing the Special PDS.

(c) Sugar Levy

Tamil Nadu provides sugar up to 2 kg of sugar per family and an additional 3 kg for sugar card holders per month at Rs.13.50 per kilogram. About 30 per cent of the sugar requirement was being met by the levy allocations made by the Central Government. **The sudden withdrawal of sugar levy with an explicit promise of the Government of India subsidy of Rs.18.50 per kg for the quantity committed under levy only for the financial years 2013-2014 and 2014-2015 was a rude shock. There is no clarity on whether this arrangement will continue beyond 2014-2015. Further, any price fluctuation over Rs.32 per kg in the open market will have to borne by the State.**

I request that the decision of withdrawing the levy sugar obligation on Sugar Mills may be reconsidered and the levy system of sugar restored. Alternatively, the Government of India must guarantee that the entire difference between the open market price of sugar and issue price in the PDS would be borne as subsidy by the Government of India beyond 2014-15.

(d) FDI in Retail

I request the Hon’ble Prime Minister to withdraw the decision to allow 51 per cent

FDI in multi-brand retailing in view of the overwhelming public interest involved.

(e) Adequate Kerosene Allotment for Tamil Nadu

The actual requirement of kerosene as per the entitlement of the card holders is 65,140 Kilo Litres (KL) per month for Tamil Nadu. **The allocation, which was 59,780 KL of kerosene per month up to March, 2010, was reduced ten times in the last few years and now stands at just 29,056 KL which is only 45% of the State's requirement. With Oil Marketing Companies reluctant to share their data on the LPG connections in the State there is a huge data gap of 56.16 lakhs between the data released by the Ministry of Petroleum and the family card data on the number of LPG connections in Tamil Nadu. Increase in LPG connections is a nation-wide trend but it is seen that the allocation of kerosene for some States is not being reduced.**

I urge the Hon'ble Prime Minister to immediately restore the kerosene allocation of the State to the required level of 65,140 KL per month.

(f) Pricing of Petroleum Products

The State Transport Undertakings (STUs) have been severely impacted by the Central Government's decision on the introduction of the dual pricing policy on diesel price which has resulted in a steep hike of Rs.11.81 per Litre for bulk consumers. **Considering the fact that STUs provide transport services to the poor and world over public transportation by buses is subsidized to meet the larger public good, it is equally the duty of the Central Government to share the burden of subsidy to provide affordable public transportation.** Further, frequent increases in prices destabilise the economy and affect the poor.

Hence the Government of India is requested to:-

a) Exempt the public transport utilities from the differential pricing arrangement.

b) Provide institutional arrangements to maintain the prices of petro-products at stable levels for longer periods of time.

XIV. MODERNIZATION OF POLICE FORCE

The Tamil Nadu Police is one of the most professional and efficient Police Forces in the Country. Thanks to constant vigil maintained by the Police Force, the State has a stellar record in maintaining law and order and in effectively combating threats to internal security. The previous UPA Government had approved an estimated allocation of Rs.12,379.30 crores for the scheme of Modernisation of State Police Force, for the five year period of 2012-2013 to 2016-2017 which is woefully inadequate for the needs of the entire Police Force of the Country. **Tamil Nadu itself would require around Rs.10,000 crores in the next few years for Modernisation of the Police Force.**

- **Buildings for 500 Police Stations functioning in rental buildings or in old buildings that require reconstruction (Rs.300 crores).**
- **Construction of 60,000 more houses for achieving 100 percent housing satisfaction of Police Personnel (Rs. 9,000 crores).**

❖ **Updating equipment including communication equipment, data analysis systems and vehicles for urban policing requires Rs. 700 crores.**

I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister for substantial Central funding to support the State's effort to create a world class, modern and efficient Police Force.

XV. URBAN DEVELOPMENT, URBAN HOUSING AND URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

Tamil Nadu is the most urbanized large State in the Country with 48.45% of its population living in urban areas. The aspirations of the urban population are also very high. There is a need for massive investment in urban infrastructure which the State Government has fulfilled in part since May 2011, with an additional allocation of Rs.1,250 crores every year for two mission mode schemes aimed at urban infrastructure improvement of Chennai City and other urban areas. The Government of Tamil Nadu has the following specific requests in the Urban Development Sector:

❖ **The Central Government should immediately launch a massive urban development programme with substantially higher Central share of funding, after correcting the defects of the old JNNURM scheme.**

❖ **The State-wise allocations under the new scheme must be in proportion to the urban population of each State.**

❖ **The sanctioning process must be delegated to a State Level Committee with a representative from the Central Government.**

❖ **There must be timely and bulk release of funds for projects. The funds must be released in not more than two instalments.**

❖ **There should be a uniform funding pattern of 70:15:15 among the Central Government, State Government and the local body regardless of the size of the city.**

❖ **Under Ground Drainage schemes, Solid Waste Management Projects with energy recovery mechanisms, and projects for the recycling of waste water should be further incentivized with a higher central share in the ratio of 80:10:10.**

❖ **Tamil Nadu proposes to implement Under Ground Sewerage Schemes in all the Urban Local Bodies. DPRs are ready for commencing the scheme in three corporations, 117 municipalities and 516 town panchayats at a total cost of Rs. 20,820 crores. There is a need for a separate line of assistance from the Central Government exclusively for UGSS.**

❖ **Urban housing is a major challenge in Tamil Nadu. As per the 2011 Census, 14.63 lakh families are living in urban slums in Tamil Nadu. Housing surveys of slum areas reveal an even larger figure. Even if 25% of the housing needs of these areas are taken up, it would still require the construction of around 3.65 lakh housing units with an investment of Rs.29,200 crores. This is a mammoth fiscal challenge calling for considerable financial assistance from the Government of India.**

XVI. CENTRAL SUPPORT FOR DESALINATION PLANTS

Tamil Nadu is a water deficit state. The State has very little surface water and the ground water resources are also fast depleting. There is very little scope to increase the existing supply or create new sources through conventional methods. In Chennai City alone, the projected demand by 2017 is 1,584 MLD, whereas the supply from present sources is 831 MLD only. This leaves no option but to go in for major desalination plants to convert sea water into drinking water. At present two 100 MLD desalination plants are functioning. To meet the huge demand-supply mismatch, the State Government has proposed the following schemes:

❖ **150 MLD SWRO Desalination plant at Nemmeli** near Chennai- at a cost of Rs.1,371.86 crores. DPR is ready.

❖ **400 MLD SWRO Desalination plant at Perur near Chennai-** at a cost of Rs.4,070.67 crores. DPR is ready.

❖ **Desalination Plants at Ramanathapuram and Tuticorin-** of 100 MLD capacity at a cost of Rs.1,500 crores each. The DPR will be ready by December 2014.

The State Government requests the Central Government to bear at least 50% of the cost of the proposed projects.

XVII. CHENNAI METRO RAIL EXTENSION AND METRO RAIL PHASE II/ AND PENDING POLICY ISSUES RELATED TO METRO RAIL

The Chennai Metro Rail Limited, a joint venture of Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu requires support on certain key policy issues from the Government of India:

(a) Extension of Corridor-I of Chennai Metro Rail Project up to Thiruvottriyur and Wimco Nagar covering a distance of 9.051 km at an estimated updated completion cost of Rs.3,253 crores is pending approval of the Government of India.

(b) Chennai Metro Rail Project – Implementation of Phase-II Corridors - three corridors with a total length of 76 KMs, have been identified for implementation under Phase-II. The tentative cost for these corridors will be around Rs.36,100 crores. The project requires the full support of the Government of India.

(c) Merger of MRTS, Chennai, with Chennai Metro Rail Limited - Integration of the Chennai Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS), a project implemented by the Railways with the Chennai Metro Rail is desirable and feasible as the MRTS has been substantially funded by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Such integration would enable effective synergies between various modes of public transport and increase share of public transport. The issue is now under the consideration of Railway Board / Ministry of Railways.

(d) Review of land for land policy adopted by Defence and Postal departments of Government of India - The "land for land" policy being followed by Defence and Postal departments is a huge hindrance for timely project implementation. It is also counter-productive as the value of land in urban areas is very high and no alternate State Government land in metropolitan areas is available. Alternative land of equivalent value in non-urban areas means very large extents of land would have to be transferred causing disruption to people's livelihoods. The departments do not require the land for any specific purpose immediately. Hence, this impractical "land for land" policy should be urgently reviewed.

(e) Review of Policy on transfer of Railway lands for Metro Rail Projects and permission to cross Railway lines / lands - Railways charge 99 per cent of the full market value of the land for a 35 year lease and they charge this even for underground operations under railway land for a public infrastructure project like Metro Rail. This appears unfair. For surface use, either reasonable lease rent should be charged or the land should be permanently transferred on payment of full market value. No charge should be levied for underground use, since surface rights are unaffected.

XVIII. TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

(a) Indian Railway Projects

I had launched Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 which envisages an investment of Rs.15 lakh crores in infrastructure in the State by 2023. Under the Vision 2023 Document some 10 crucial Railway projects at an approximate cost of Rs.1,88,400 crores have been identified to spur further economic development. **Early consideration**

and approval of these projects by the Ministry of Railways will be appreciated.

(b) Central Transport Projects

Vision Tamil Nadu 2023 also envisages the taking up of major transportation projects including the Chennai-Bangalore Expressway; six/eight laning of NH-4; LNG terminal at Ennore; and expansion of airports at Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli and Thoothukudi costing Rs.21,320 crores in all.

(c) Peripheral Ring Road Project

The Chennai Peripheral Ring Road (CPRR) has been proposed connecting Mamallapuram to Ennore port covering a distance of 162 Km. The CPRR would connect the East Coast Road, IT Highway, NH-45, NH-4, NH-205 and NH-5 with the Ennore and Kattupalli ports. Thus the project would not only benefit Chennai City, but also improve port connectivity for Puducherry, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The project cost, including land acquisition is likely to be around Rs.12,000 crores. **The Government of India is requested to commit itself to providing at least 40% of the project cost in an appropriate form, which would greatly enhance the project viability.**

(d) Intelligent Transport Solutions for Chennai

There is an urgent need to improve the existing system of traffic management in Chennai City using the latest technology available in the world. The Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) has suggested a Feasibility Study/DPR for drafting an ITS Master Plan for Chennai City also. The Government of India is requested to include the project in the pipeline for availing of assistance from the Japan International Co-operation Agency in the financial year 2014-15.

XIX. HEALTH SECTOR ISSUES

(a) National Eligibility cum Entrance Test - Request Government of India to Withdraw Review Petition Filed Against Supreme Court Judgement:

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India quashed a Notification issued by the Medical Council of India and the Dental Council of India introducing a National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) for the Under Graduate and Post Graduate Medical and Dental courses based on Tamil Nadu's objections. The Government of Tamil Nadu had abolished Entrance Examinations for professional Under Graduate courses after a detailed study by an Expert Committee found that rural students and students from poorer socio-economic backgrounds were unable to compete with urban elite students in Common Entrance Examinations. **Tamil Nadu has also followed 69% reservation for Backward and Most Backward Communities and Scheduled Castes and Tribes in professional courses.** For Post Graduate courses, Tamil Nadu gives preference to those who have served in rural

areas, especially those working in hilly and tribal areas. The introduction of a Common Entrance Test such as NEET would have created confusion in the smooth implementation of both the reservation policy and weightage for service in rural areas in medical and dental admissions in Tamil Nadu.

Under these circumstances, Tamil Nadu urges the Hon'ble Prime Minister to review the stand taken by the UPA Government and withdraw the review petition and abide by the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(b) Expediting Approval of MBBS seats in Government Medical Colleges by the Medical Council of India (MCI)

Tamil Nadu has 19 Government Medical colleges with a total intake of 2,555 seats in Government Medical Colleges. Three of the new colleges commenced in the last five years and seven of the older existing colleges where additional seats have been sanctioned are yet to receive formal approval for admissions for the year 2014-15. These seats are in the new Medical Colleges at Thiruvarur, Sivagangai and Tiruvannamalai and the existing Kilpauk, Madras and Stanley Medical Colleges at Chennai and Chengalpattu, Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Thoothukudi Medical Colleges. **The Government of India is requested to impress upon MCI the need to expedite the approvals and permit admissions.**

(c) Establishment of National Institution of Ageing at Chennai at a cost of Rs.142.60 crores may be approved early.

(d) Setting up of Indian Institute of Advanced Nursing at Chennai at an estimated cost of Rs.200 crores may be approved early.

(e) Proposal for JICA Financial Assistance for the National Urban Health Mission at cost of Rs.1,051.15 crores is pending with the Government of India and may be expedited.

XX. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

(a) The Chennai – Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) project was intended to benefit mainly the States of Tamil Nadu (7 Districts), Karnataka (7 Districts) and Andhra Pradesh (2 Districts, one partially). The Corridor Influence Area has recently been expanded to accommodate Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. **This inclusion has distorted the concept of the corridor development and the Corridor Influence Area concept of 75 kms distance on both sides of the National Highway-46 connecting Chennai and Bengaluru. Inclusion of Krishnapatnam Node in Andhra Pradesh in the Corridor would adversely affect the long term interests of the public sector ports viz., Chennai and Ennore. It is requested that the project may be taken up based only on the earlier concept and alignment agreed to by Tamil Nadu.**

(b) National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) - the Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed to create 3 new manufacturing zones at Vilathikulam in Thoothukudi District (5,780 acres), Katrambakkam in Vellore District (2,150 acres) and Hosur in Krishnagiri District (2,300 acres) having hi-tech common infrastructure facilities. **As per existing norms for NIMZ, a minimum area of 5,000 Hectares (12,500 Acres) is required for an NIMZ. It is very difficult to find such large stretches contiguously in States like Tamil Nadu. Hence, the Government of India may relax the area norms and approve the NIMZs as proposed by the Government of Tamil Nadu.**

(c) Special Package for Southern Districts of Tamil Nadu – The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken the initiative of giving special concessions for industrial units set up in the 10 Southern Districts of Tamil Nadu. **A special package similar to what is being offered for Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand**

and now Seemandhra by the Government of India may be given to these Districts:

- ❖ **100 per cent excise duty exemption for 10 years**
- ❖ **15 per cent investment subsidy for plant and machinery**
- ❖ **100 per cent Income Tax exemption to all new units for an initial period of five years.**

(e) Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Nilgiris - It is necessary to revive the unit based on the proposals already placed before the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs by the Ministry of Heavy Industry in 2012 itself.

XXI. GRANT OF DIGITAL ADDRESSABLE SYSTEM (DAS) LICENSE TO THE TAMIL NADU ARASU CABLE TV CORPORATION LTD

The Government of Tamil Nadu revived the Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV (TACTV) Corporation and provided Cable TV Services for Tamil Nadu. **TACTV has submitted its application for grant of Digital Addressable System (DAS) License to GOI on 5.7.2012 and 23.11.2012. These applications are still pending with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The deliberate non-issuance of DAS licence to the State Government owned Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation by the previous UPA Government is only to facilitate particular private business interests. Hence, the issue of the DAS license to TACTV needs to expedited by the Government of India.**

XXII. TAMIL AS AN OFFICIAL LANGUAGE AND USE OF TAMIL IN THE HIGH COURT

The long pending demand of the people of Tamil Nadu is to make the ancient Tamil language an official language of India. Tamil Nadu strongly urges the Government of India that all the languages included in the VIII Schedule of the Constitution of India be declared as official languages of India.

There has been a long standing request of the people of Tamil Nadu regarding the language to be used in the High Court.

I request the Government of India to take up the matter again with the Hon'ble Supreme Court to enable the use of Tamil in the High Court of Madras.

XXIII. QUALIFICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT OF SHRC CHAIRPERSON

The post of the Chairperson, Tamil Nadu State Human Rights Commission, has been lying vacant since 27th August, 2011, due to the non-availability of suitable candidates. Therefore, the Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed that a suitable amendment to Section 21(2) (a) of Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, could be made, **making retired Judges of High Courts with a minimum experience of seven years as a Judge of a High Court eligible** for the post of Chairperson, State Human Rights

Commission, Tamil Nadu. **The Government of India is requested to expedite the requisite amendments to the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.**

XXIV. MINIMUM ELIGIBILITY MARKS FOR ADMISSION TO UNDER GRADUATE ENGINEERING COURSES FOR SC / ST CANDIDATES

The current entry level qualifications, prescribed by AICTE for admission to the first year B.E./B.Tech. degree courses for 2011-12 are 45% for General Category students and 40% for reserved category students. **However, in Tamil Nadu the eligibility criteria for SC/ST has been prescribed as 35%.**

The State Government filed a Writ Petition against the AICTE norms in respect of SC/ST students for admissions for the academic year 2012-13. However, the High Court in its order dated 20.7.2012, upheld the AICTE norms. The State Government's writ appeal was also dismissed. Tamil Nadu has filed an SLP in the Supreme Court of India on the matter. So far the AICTE has not filed a counter affidavit and the case is still pending in the Supreme Court of India. Hence, for the year 2013-14 also the eligibility criteria for SC/ST students was fixed at 40 per cent.

In the interest of ensuring social justice and equity, the Government of Tamil Nadu requests the Government of India to direct AICTE to fix the eligibility criteria for SC/ST candidates at 35%, which is the passing mark in class XII.

XXV. TAMIL NADU FISHERMEN LANGUISHING IN BAHRAIN

It has been reported that there are 18 fishermen from Tamil Nadu working for a fishing company on contract in Bahrain who want to leave Bahrain in view of a recent episode in which an Indian fisherman from Tamil Nadu was shot and killed by sea pirates. Unfortunately, the passports of these 18 fishermen are in deposit with their employer which is holding up their departure from Bahrain. I request you to kindly direct the Ministry of External Affairs to take up the matter with the Indian Embassy at Bahrain and ensure that these Indian fishermen are enabled to leave Bahrain at Government cost at the earliest without being put to any hardship.

His Excellency, the Governor of Tamil Nadu **Dr. K. Rosaiah** and the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** along with the Thiru. S.P. Velumani, Tmt. S. Gokula Indira and Thiru. Agri S.S. Krishnamoorthy who were sworn in as Ministers at the Raj Bhavan on 20.5.2014.

'ASPIRATIONS WILL BE FULFILLED, PLEDGES REDEEMED'

CHIEF MINISTER THANKS PEOPLE FOR GIVING HISTORIC VICTORY

In the Lok Sabha Election held on 24.04.2014, the All India Anna DMK headed by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Selvi J Jayalalithaa captured 37 of the 39 seats it contested. The following is the statement issued by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 16.05.2014 in the wake of this massive victory, thanking the people of Tamil Nadu
(English Translation)

"At the outset, I convey my heartfelt thanks to the people of Tamil Nadu for giving this historic victory to the All India Anna DMK in the just concluded Lok Sabha election."

"By electing 37 AIADMK candidates, my dear Tamil people have shown to the world their total confidence in me. True to this confidence placed in me, I assure you that I will forever toil for the development of the people of Tamil Nadu."

Perarignar Anna once said: "A campaign is nothing but conveying one's coveted views in several ways to others to win their appreciation and confidence. This is the definition of campaign."

"In tune with this golden saying of Perarignar Anna, I undertook a whirlwind election campaign from 03.03.2014 to 21.04.2014 for the AIADMK to score a stupendous victory in the Lok Sabha elections held in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry on 24.04.2014. In all my election meetings, I urged the people to remove the corrupt Congress-led coalition Government at the Centre and throw out the DMK which scaled a new high in corruption and which colluded with the Central Congress Coalition Government in its acts of betrayal of the Tamil Nadu people. I also urged the people of Tamil Nadu to strengthen my hands for establishing the State's rights,

for ensuring what is legitimately due to Tamil Nadu and for meeting the needs of Tamil Nadu by effecting a change of rule at the Centre. That is, I undertook the whirlwind campaign, not for any selfish motive of capturing power or post but with the sole aim of public good – the welfare of the people of Tamil Nadu."

"The central theme of the opposition parties' campaigns, however, was, to slander me and my Government (which is implementing welfare measures), without touching on how the people, particularly Tamil Nadu people, will benefit if their parties succeed. People totally ignored their meaningless criticisms, views and false propaganda. They reposed faith in me who is giving good governance in accordance with Perarignar Anna's nectarine advice that 'it is not enough if the elected members are true to themselves; they should be true to the electorate as well'; they placed their faith in the AIADMK and taught a fitting lesson to the opposition by electing 37 of the AIADMK candidates."

"In the Alandur Assembly by-election too, people handed over a massive victory to the AIADMK. They have vindicated the truth that my Government is for the people."

"In the electoral history of Tamil Nadu after India attained freedom, no single party has won 37 Lok Sabha seats. The Tamil Nadu people has handed over such a victory to the AIADMK. This election has proved that AIADMK is the single largest premier party in Tamil Nadu enjoying the support of the people".

"It is doubly satisfying to me that this historic victory has come at a time when the AIADMK Government under my leadership is stepping into its fourth year after completing three years."

"I offer my hearty thanks to my beloved Tamil Nadu electorate who turned up in large numbers and gave a massive victory to the AIADMK".

"It is a huge victory for democracy that the anti-people, corrupt Congress, the selfish DMK that is the fountainhead of corruption and other selfish parties have been thrown out by the people in this election. This election shows that people have voted for public welfare. This election has proved that truth and justice cannot be hidden or buried by empty rhetoric, false propaganda and personalised attacks".

"I convey my thanks and appreciation to all those who worked day and night for the victory of AIADMK- top party executives, Ministers, executives including district secretaries, executives in the party's subordinate units, MPs, MLAs, orators from party headquarters, star orators, those in the Art wing, party secretaries at the Union, Municipal, Town Panchayat, Taluk, Ward and branch levels, Panchayat secretaries, local bodies representatives, co-operative societies' representatives, office bearers at various levels, Anna Trade Union office bearers, former office bearers who have worked in several posts and my dear siblings who are blood unto blood of Idaya Deivam Puratchi Thalaivar MGR and who are dearer to me than my own life".

"I convey my heartfelt thanks to the leaders and volunteers of alliance parties and to the office bearers and members of different bodies, associations and mandrams functioning in Tamil Nadu and Puducherry".

"I solemnly affirm that I will tirelessly and relentlessly work for redeeming all the pledges given in the AIADMK Manifesto through the newly formed Central Government so as to fulfill the aspirations of the people of Tamil Nadu who have placed so much confidence in me".

Chief Minister opens 1,123 projects worth Rs. 193.15 crore at Srirangam

Speech of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** at Srirangam on 30.06.2014, after laying the foundation for new works, inaugurating the completed works and distributing welfare assistance (English Translation)

Hon'ble Minister for Khadi and Village Industries and beloved brother, Thiru.T.P.Poonachi, who delivered an address in this pleasant function,

Government Chief Whip and beloved brother Thiru.R.Manoharan,

Tiruchirapalli Member of Parliament and beloved brother Thiru.P.Kumar,

Hon'ble Ministers,

Members of Parliament and the Legislative Assembly,

Representatives of Local Bodies,

Tiruchirapalli District Collector Tmt. Jayashree Muralidharan, who welcomed the gathering,

Tiruchirapalli District Revenue Officer Thiru.K.Tharpakaraj, who is to propose a vote of thanks,

Respected Elders,

Ladies, my veritable Gods who sustain my life,

My dear siblings who are Idaya Deivam Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R's blood unto blood and who are dearer to me than my own life,

At the outset, I offer my affectionate respect to all of you.

I am extremely happy at the opportunity to see you all and share my views with you, the people of Srirangam which is situated between the rivers of Cauvery and Coleroon and amidst seven walls considered by devotees as the seven worlds, and extend to you assistance to the tune of Rs. 427.91 crore. The assistance is in the form of plan projects costing Rs. 193.14 crore which I will declare open, new projects costing Rs.171.27 crore for which I will lay the foundation and distribution of welfare assistance on behalf of different departments to the tune of Rs. 63.49 crore.

With the intent of reaching development to all, several welfare programmes are being implemented in the last 3 years. They include distribution of rice at no cost, subsidised grocery items, free education, Farmers' Protection Scheme to bring about renaissance in their lives, the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme to help the poor and the marginalised to get high-end medical treatment, distribution of mixie, grinder and

fans at no cost, and by way of controlling prices, Amma Restaurants that provide quality food at low prices, Amma Drinking Water Scheme to provide mineral water to the travelling public in Government buses at low cost, Amma Salt, Amma Pharmacies and the scheme to build Solar powered green houses.

Tamil Nadu's right over Cauvery waters

I have established the right of the people of Tamil Nadu on the waters of the Cauvery : it had turned into a livelihood issue. I fought through the Supreme Court and got the final orders of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal gazetted by the Central Government. Steps are being taken to set up the Cauvery Management Board for implementing and monitoring the order.

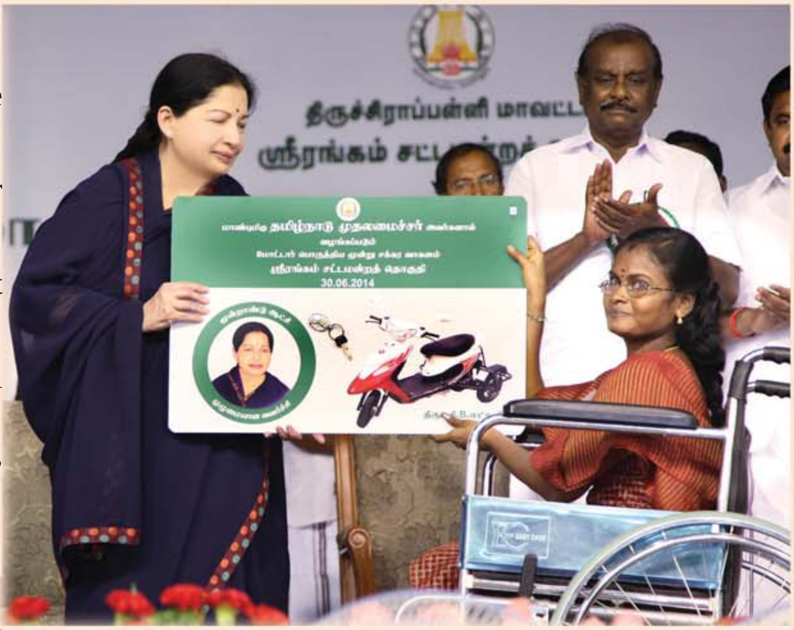
As for Mullai Periyar issue, the Supreme Court has given a fair judgement following the strong arguments advanced on behalf of Tamil Nadu under my direction. This historic judgement has established Tamil Nadu's rights. As per the Supreme Court judgement, a 3- Member Monitoring Commitee has to be set up with a representative each from Tamil Nadu, Kerala and the Central Water Resources Commission for raising the water level of the dam, in the first phase, to 142 feet.

Tamil Nadu and Kerala have nominated their representatives. The Central Government Cabinet has also decided to nominate the representative for the Central Water Resources Commission. I am happy to inform you that steps will be taken to raise the height to 142 feet in the first phase as soon as the monitoring committee is constituted.

I sought your votes in the Lok Sabha Election listing the achievements of my 3-year rule and the programmes on the anvil. The opposition parties, however, purveyed falsehood through their campaign. They abused me, they slandered me and my Government. However, the love, affection and the bond that existed between us, between me and you, the people, made the opposition bite the dust at the end.

How near is God?

Once upon a time there was a King. One day a doubt arose in his mind, "How far away is God?". Immediately he called the Royal Court and placed the question before the assembly. No one knew the answer.



A Saint was summoned from outside the town for the answer.

The King asked: “ Do you know how far away God is?”

“He is within calling distance”, the Saint replied.

“Will He come immediately if we call Him,” the King asked.

“ It depends on where you think God is,” said the Saint.

“Please explain,” said the King.

The Saint elaborated: “When Draupadi was humiliated at the court of Duryodhana, Draupadi cried ‘O Vaikuntavaasa! Save me’. Krishna did not come. ‘Save me O Lord of Dwaraka,’ she called. Then too Krishna did not appear. Lastly Draupadi called out, “O! Dweller in my heart”. Immediately Krishna appeared and saved her honour. The speed with which God bestows His Grace on you depends on your nearness to him. Depending on how far or near you think God is, He will immediately respond to your call. Wherever He is, He will hear your voice. If you think God is in your heart and call Him, He will be there immediately and bless you”.

The people are like God. That is why Perarignar Anna said the will of the people is the will of God. It means you, the people are God.

You, the Lord are always in my heart. I am also in your heart for ever. That is why you handed down a very big victory in the Lok Sabha election to the All India Anna DMK led by me.

You have given a good certificate to my 3-year rule. On this occasion, I want to assure you that I will tirelessly toil to fulfill the demands of the people of Tamil Nadu.

After assuming office as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for a third term, I have come here 4 times in the last 3 years and laid the foundation for plan projects, declared open the projects that have been completed, distributed welfare measures and addressed you. Now for the fifth time, I am addressing you.

On my first visit on 19.06.2011, I laid the foundation for several projects costing Rs.190.18 crore.

In my subsequent visits, I laid the foundation for 5,200 projects totally costing Rs. 2,185.71 crore: (the break up being) Rs.160.21 crore worth projects in my visit on 13.02.2012, Rs.82.63 crore worth projects in my 3rd visit on 13.09.2012 and Rs.1,752.69 crore worth projects in my 4th trip on 03.06.2013.

I wish to list the important projects that have been declared open by me already.

A horticulture and research institute exclusively for women, has been set up at a cost of Rs. 40 crore at Navalur Kuttappattu in Manikandam Panchayat Union to meet the future demands for expertise in horticulture. Forty students are admitted every year in this college.

An ultra-modern Testing Centre with modern equipment of Pump, Monitor, Artery Blood Gas Analyser and Anaesthesia Work Station, Special rooms with A/C facility, Pregnancy Ward, Labour Ward and

an operation theatre have been set up at the Srirangam Government Hospital.

The power sub-stations at Srirangam and Pettavaithalai have been upgraded at a cost of Rs.14.27 crore;

Six godowns have been constructed by the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation at Athavathur and Muthapudaiyarpatti at a cost of Rs. 3.36 crore;

Own buildings have been constructed for the Primary Health Centres (PHC) at Anthanallur and Nagamangalam; 2 PHCs have been newly established, one at Somarasampettai in Manikandam Panchayat Union and another at Maravanur in Manaparai Union; and the PHC at Inamkulathur in Manikandam Union has been upgraded as a 30-bed PHC.

A National Law School has been set up on a 25-acre site at Navalur Kuttappattu in Srirangam Taluk at a cost of Rs.100 crore. Last year, 100 students were admitted and steps are being taken to double the in-take this year.

Canopied footpath from Amma Mandapam

A canopied foot-path from Amma Mandapam to the Raja Gopuram of Sriranganathaswamy temple has been laid for devotees at a cost of Rs. 1 crore to obviate hardship during the rainy season and summer.

Building works are on at Sethurapatti, Srirangam Taluk for the Rs. 128 crore Indian Information Technology Institute, for a Government Engineering College (Rs. 60.84 crore) and for a Polytechnic College (Rs. 13.97 crore). These colleges are now functioning from temporary buildings. Besides these, an Arts and Science College has also been set up at Navalur Kuttappattu. Students numbering 1,505 are benefited; admission for the current year is on.

A day-long Annadhanam Scheme is being implemented in the Arulmigu Ranganathasamy Temple for the benefit of devotees. On an average, 2,500 devotees are benefited per day; 35 new bus routes have been commissioned for the development and convenience of the people of Srirangam Assembly Constituency.

Like these, many other projects have been implemented for the benefit of the people in the last 3 years.

In addition to these, welfare assistance to the tune of Rs. 453.40 crore has been distributed exclusively for the Srirangam Constituency people in the last 3 years.

I am extremely happy to have declared open at this function, 1,123 projects that have been completed at a cost of Rs. 193.15 crore for the benefit of Srirangam Constituency people. I wish to point out a few important ones here.

Today, I have declared open a 'Yatri Nivas' on a 6.40 acre site at Panchakarai Road on the banks of Coleroon, constructed at a cost of Rs. 47.09 crore. It can accommodate about 1,000 pilgrims. It has facilities such as dormitory, separate rooms for families, restaurant, safety lockers, bathrooms, toilets and vehicle parking lots. Not only devotees of Lord Ranganathasamy but those coming to the temples at Thiruvanaikaval and Samayapuram will also benefit.

A check dam across Cauvery river at Kambarasampettai near Mutharasanallur in Srirangam Taluk, constructed at a cost of Rs. 32 crore to conserve rain water and the water let out from the Mettur Reservoir has also been declared open today. This will raise the ground water table in and around Srirangam.

Today, I have declared open several works that have been completed at a cost of Rs. 46. 35 crore like drinking water supply, installation

of street lights, laying tar and cement roads, construction of retaining wall, toilets and school buildings for the use of people.

Integrated Plantain Complex at Tiruchendurai

Today, I have declared open a Rs. 4 crore integrated plantain commercial complex with refrigeration facility at Tiruchendurai. The cooler room has a capacity of 1,000 metric tons. Other facilities available include grading of plantain bunches after cleaning and bundling them, hall for exchanging of goods, shops for traders, road, general infrastructure with public health facility and uninterrupted power supply. Through this complex, both plantain farmers and consumers will benefit.

I have commissioned at the Srirangam Government Hospital ultra-modern medical equipment like CT scan, two dialysis units, four ventilators, auto analyser with ELISA reader, C-Arm and eye operating microscope, costing Rs.3 crore.

A new PHC costing Rs. 38 lakh has been set up at Pettavaithalai and is functioning now. It has been upgraded at a cost of Rs. 81 lakh and has been inaugurated by me today.

Likewise, several public utility works have been commissioned by me today. They include a new 110/11 KV power substation at Thiruvanaikaval Koil (Rs.23.36 crore), office building of the Horticulture College for women (Rs. 7.70 crore), a women's hostel for the college (Rs. 6.85 crore), a high-rise bridge across Kudamurutti river at Kuzhumani, Tiruchirapalli (Rs. 2.80 crore), new buildings for the Government Higher Secondary Schools at Poongudi and Ettarai (Rs.2.37 crore), and Veterinary pharmacy buildings at Uthamarseeli and Thirupaithurai - all in Tiruchirapalli (Rs. 45 lakh).

I am happy to announce that I have laid the foundation in this pleasant function for 1,655 works worth Rs. 171. 27 crore. I wish to mention a few important ones.

Taking into account the space constraint and traffic congestion prevailing in the Mahatma Gandhi Flower, Vegetable and Fruit Market area in the central part of Tiruchirapalli city, a central commercial complex for these goods is to be set up on 9.79 acres at Kallikudi Village,

Srirangam constituency at a cost of Rs. 77.06 crore. I have laid the foundation for it today. The complex will have 1,000 shops, an air-conditioned godown with a capacity of 2,000 metric tons, a floor for grading and catagorising the goods, mechanized grade separation and parceling, and modern infra-structure like wide inner road facilities. It will be brought to public use as early as possible.

Drinking water to rural habitations

Today, I have laid the foundation for Rs. 48.67 crore combined drinking water scheme to supply water to 212 rural habitations in the Panchayat Unions of Anthanallur, Manikandam and Manaparai. This scheme will benefit 1.37 lakh people, through supply of 6.80 million litres of drinking water per day. The scheme will come to fruition by March 2015.

Likewise, I am extremely happy to announce that I have laid the foundation for several other works. They include 666 solar powered green houses (Rs.13.98 crore), drinking water works under THAI scheme, street lighting, tar and cement roads, other works like construction of retaining wall and a minor bridge (Rs. 2.56 crore), 341 cluster houses (Rs.4.09 crore), camp office buildings for Srirangam Revenue Divisional officer (Rs. 2.15 crore), Srirangam Firka Land Surveyor dwelling cum office building (Rs. 12.71 lakh), veterinary dispensary buildings at Maravanar, Ramji Nagar and Vyazhanmedu villages (Rs.66 lakh), and buildings for 2 class rooms and a laboratory for Government Higher Secondary

School at Kannudayapatti, Manaparai Taluk (Rs.23.09 lakh).

Apart from these, I propose to distribute Government welfare assistance to 25,875 beneficiaries of the Srirangam Assembly Constituency totalling Rs. 63.49 crore.

Though I want to give the assistance to each of the beneficiaries myself, I will make a token distribution only in this dais on account of lack of time.

After this token distribution, Ministers and Government Officials will hand out the assistance to other beneficiaries today itself.

Thanks to people for rejecting slanderous opposition

I convey my heartfelt gratitude to you for teaching the opposition parties a proper lesson in the just concluded Lok Sabha election. They campaigned in an unjust and false manner without any particular aim excepting the one of casting a slur on my Government. I am reminded of a story when I mention about the fault-finders.

Two poets approached a King seeking gifts. The King gave audience to each one of them separately.

To the first poet, he asked, “What do you think of the other poet who has come with you?” “Oh, he is stupid, a real buffalo,” said the first poet of his companion.

“Thanks for sharing your view; come to the Royal Court tomorrow morning,” said the King to him.

Later, the King called the second poet and enquired about the first poet in a similar fashion. The second poet said: “He is a fool, a donkey”.

The King thanked the second poet and asked him to come to the court the next morning.

The court assembled. The two poets were waiting.

The King told them: “You called each a buffalo and donkey. If I honour the buffalo with a gift, the donkey will be angry and so will it be the other way around. I give gifts to the best poets. There is no chance of any buffalo or donkey getting them”.

The verdict you gave in this election is like the verdict given by the King. That is, you have crowned those who perform their duties and defend your rights. You have ignored the carping backbiters. I once again wish to offer my heartfelt gratitude to the people of Tamil Nadu who have given this historic victory to me.

I affectionately solicit your whole-hearted co-operation for all the steps I, your beloved sister, am taking to take Tamil Nadu in the path of ‘Peace, Prosperity and Progress’, to establish the rights of Tamils and get their demands fulfilled.

I convey my appreciation to the Hon’ble Ministers, Tiruchirapalli District Collector Tmt. Jayashree Muralidharan, officials, employees of all departments and the police for planning and conducting this function in such a grand manner.

Above all, my good wishes and thanks to all of you who have assembled here in such large numbers to see me and hear me.

I take leave of you, hailing ‘Anna Naamam Vazhga! Puratchi Thalaivar Naamam Vazhga!’

Nandri. Vanakkam.

A Realistic Tamil Poet KANNADASAN

Amidst the poets emerged
Through learning hard
He sprang off as a poet by himself

These are his words that depict him
As a down-to-earth philosopher!
"Even if I get as much as an ocean
I shall not lose my head;
And it gets reduced to insignificant,
I shall not lose heart"

"The paraphernalia of a Ruler
The fame of a poet or
The valour of a warrior is of no value
Without a peasant tilling the land"
This is how his sharpened pen
Ploughed out fertile lines

He enjoyed for ever enriching the endless
Tamil literature by composing poems on:

Agronomy...
Psychology...
Livelihood...
Penury...
Love and
Valour!

Though he didn't get
His due place in politics
His book 'Vanavasam' taught
Politics even for the laymen.

Thousands of illiterate people
Were inspired to join "Literary Movement"
Just for reading his book
"Arthamulla Indumatham"

He is an epic by himself
As we find alliteration
In his place of birth "Chirukudalpatti"
And his place of demise "Chicago"!

He composed life itself as poems
Amid the poet who composed songs
For their livelihood,

The Voice of a calf and
The vowels of Virgin Tamil Begins with
"Amma... Amma...."
The lives on earth that long for compassion
Find solace in the word
"Amma... Amma...."
The heart which is the abode of love is
"Amma ... Amma...."
The Almighty blessed us with Amma
For gracing us with plenty of sweet dreams..."
This is a song in the film "Enga Mama"
Composed by the poet in
Praise of our Amma

"Born as a poor girl
Grew into a youthful lass
Blossomed as a lady of novelty
Elevated into a woman of revolution"
This is also a song praising our Amma in
The film "Anathai Anandan"

Thus, Brahma created art in him
By making him to utter these winning words!
Our Amma honoured him eternally
By installing a statue for him!

- Chitrakupthan
(Pon. Chinnathambi Murugesan)

Chief Minister urges Prime Minister to act swiftly on Tamil Nadu issues

D.O. Letter dated 03.06.2014 addressed by
Selvi J Jayalalithaa, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to
Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

"Let me once again congratulate you on your momentous victory in the recent General Elections and on your assumption of office as the Prime Minister of India. The people of the country have great expectations from you and your Government. Tamil Nadu is no exception. We were systematically ignored and discriminated against by the former UPA Government, particularly since May 2011, when I assumed office. I look forward to that trend completely changing under your guidance.

I have compiled a Memorandum containing some of the very crucial issues relating to Tamil Nadu which have either been pending with the Central Government or require urgent attention in order to safeguard the legitimate interests of the State and to propel the State on a faster growth path. Key issues highlighted in the Memorandum include:

✶ Inter-State river water sharing including the Cauvery and Mullai Periyar issues and better utilisation of water resources

✶ The Sri Lankan Tamils issue

✶ The restoration of traditional fishing rights and an end to the prolonged harassment of Tamil Nadu fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy

✶ Issues relating to infrastructure, specifically Power, Urban Infrastructure and Services, Metro Rail, Transport and Industrial Infrastructure

✶ Centre - State fiscal relations including shortfall in releases of grants due to the State, redesign of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, issues relating to Goods and Services Tax and compensation for Central Sales Tax

✶ Agriculture Insurance and Food Security related issues

✶ Modernization of the Police Force

✶ Declaration of Tamil as an official language

✶ Protection of the interests of poor, rural students, particularly from the Scheduled Castes

✶ Grant of the Digitally Addressable System license for the Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation

I have been very careful and deliberate in choosing a limited number of important and urgent issues to bring to your notice through this Memorandum. I would be grateful if you could kindly instruct the Ministries and Departments in the Government of India that deal with these issues to ensure that they are addressed on a priority basis. A prompt and positive response would be deeply appreciated not just by the Government of Tamil Nadu but by the people of the State at large."

News in Pictures

In connection with the completion of three years' rule of the Tamil Nadu Government headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister **Selvi J Jayalalithaa**, a set of 7 books brought out by the Department of Information and Public Relations was presented to the Hon'ble Chief Minister by Thiru. K.T. Rajenthrabhalaji, Hon'ble Minister for Information and Special Programmes Implementation and Dr. M. Rajaram, IAS, Secretary, Department of Tamil Development and Information on 22.05.2014

Hon'ble Ministers paid their respects to the Quaid-e-milleth on 05.06.2014 at his memorial in the Wallajah Big Mosque, Triplicane in connection with his 119th birth anniversary with a flower shawl.

Parliamentary Election Results - 2014

1. Tiruvallur (SC)

Dr. P. Venugopal (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 17,02,114

Total Votes polled : 12,30,842

1	Dr. P. Venugopal	AIADMK	6,28,499
2	D. Ravikumar	VCK	3,05,069
3	V. Yuvaraj	DMDK	2,04,734
4	M. Jayakumar	Congress	43,960
5	A.S. Kannan	CPI	13,794
6	C. Sathyamurthy	BSP	11,137
7	B. Balamurugan	Aam. Aadmi	8,260
8	P. Venugopal	Independent	3,085
9	M. Ravikumar	Independent	2,966
10	D. Srinivasan	Samajwadi	2,642
11	K. Vetriselvam	Independent	2,441
12	M. Chandrasekaran	Independent	1,597
13	R. Doss	Independent	1,596
14	S. Sureshkumar	Independent	1,062
15	Nota		23,598

2. Chennai North

T.G. Venkatesh Babu (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 14,22,001

Total Votes polled : 8,92,642

1	T.G. Venkatesh Babu	AIADMK	4,06,704
2	R. Girirajan	DMK	3,07,000
3	M. Soundarapandian	DMDK	86,989
4	Biju Chacko	Congress	24,190
5	U. Vasuki	CPI (Marxist)	23,751
6	M. Nijam Mohaideen	SDPI	14,585
7	S. Srinivason	Aam. Aadmi	6,819
8	J. Janarthanan	BSP	4,960
9	R.C. Paul Kanagaraj	Independent	1,589
10	M. Kolangi	Independent	1,494
11	L. Kesanvan	Independent	1,198
12	K. Vijayakumar	TNMC	1,145
13	J. Srinivasan	Independent	964
14	G. Sundar	Independent	870
15	P. Marimuthu	Independent	777
16	S. Sivashanmuga Perumal	Independent	712
17	D. Ravi Pariyanar	Independent	600
18	A. Babu Mailan	Lok Satta	569
19	T. R. Mariraj	Independent	559
20	V. Sivakumar	SUCI (Communist)	502
21	M.P. Charavanan	Independent	475
22	C. Deepak	Independent	475
23	K. Senthilkumar	Independent	472
24	A. Seetha Mallar	Independent	469
25	K. Prabhakaran	Independent	457
26	D. Giriraj	Independent	414
27	T. Paulraj	MMK	387
28	G. Devaraj	Independent	386
29	K.P.P. Mahendaran	Independent	343
30	B. Raja	Independent	337
31	E. Balaji	Independent	311
32	Mohamed Majasuddin	Independent	302
33	R. Durai Babu	Independent	297
34	G. Ramesh Kannan	RPI (A)	257
35	M.D. Ramasamy	Independent	234
36	N. Raj	Independent	216
37	T. Ravikumar	Independent	211
38	G. Anbazhagan	Independent	208
39	P. Ponraj	Independent	208
40	S. Yogaraj	Independent	206
41	Nota		17,472

3. South Chennai

Dr. J. Jayavardhan (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 17,95,404

Total Votes polled : 10,71,694

1	Dr. J. Jayavardhan	AIADMK	4,34,540
2	T.K.S. Elangovan	DMK	2,98,965
3	La. Ganesan	BJP	2,58,262
4	S.V. Ramani	Congress	24,276
5	M. Jahir Hussain	Aam Aadmi	17,208
6	S. Ganesan	SUCI (Communist)	1,708
7	K.R. Ramaswamy (a) Traffic Ramaswamy	Independent	1,647
8	V. Balaji	BSP	1,529
9	S. Seethalakshmi	TNMC	1,289
10	T.K. Ramajayam	Independent	1,180
11	A. Irudayadass	Independent	976
12	D. Kanthavel	Independent	865
13	S. Pragasam	Independent	636
14	T. Ponnusamy	Independent	533
15	A. Jaiganesh	Lok Satta	518
16	(Kuppal) G. Devadoss	Independent	511
17	K. Shankar	Independent	498
18	Colonel Kadar Basha	Independent	427
19	S. Balamurali	Independent	416
20	S.S. Radha Krishnan	Independent	373
21	R. Kandasamy @ Babu	APM	372
22	T. Dhanasekar	National Org. Congress	328
23	K. Mani	Janata Dal (United)	274
24	Pon. Sivakumar	Independent	271
25	J.S. Mahalingam	Independent	267
26	S. Balu	Independent	259
27	S. Charumathi	Independent	257
28	Joseph Gunasekar	Independent	253
29	Bhavani Janakiram	Independent	244
30	S. Devadoss	Independent	233
31	B. Kumar Sri Sri	Independent	232
32	M. Arumugam	Independent	221
33	R. Ravichandran	Independent	215
34	S. Sesuraj	Independent	203
35	M. Jayaraman	Independent	192
36	Thangaraj	Independent	188
37	S. Parthiban	Independent	174
38	S. Rajeswari	Independent	157
39	Rajini Nivetha	Independent	140
40	A. Magesh	Independent	121
41	C. Loganathan	Independent	117
42	S. Veeramani	Independent	105
43	Nota		20,229

4. Chennai Central

S.R. Vijaya Kumar (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 13,27,670

Total Votes polled : 8,14,894

1	S.R. Vijaya Kumar	AIADMK	3,33,296
2	Dayanidhi Maran	DMK	2,87,455
3	J. Constandine Ravindran	DMDK	1,14,798
4	C.D. Meyyappan	Congress	25,981
5	J. Prabhakar	Aam Aadmi	19,553
6	Muralikrishnan (a) Samaran	BSP	2,531
7	M. Mohamed Rasik	Independent	2,019
8	S.D. Krishnakumar	RPI (A)	1,528
9	T. Ravikumar	Independent	973
10	Auditor Gopi Narayanan	MMK	805
11	M. Murugan	Independent	697
12	P. Ahila	Independent	579
13	P. Manimaran	Independent	391
14	S. Arundhathi Jai Ganesh (a) Jai Ganesh	Independent	390
15	B. Ambeth Venkatesh	Independent	390
16	K. Raveendran	Independent	369
17	M. Prabakaran	Independent	336
18	V. Chandramohan	Independent	324
19	D. Babu	Independent	261
20	D. Ramesh	Independent	259
21	Nota		21,959

5. Sriperumbudur

K.N. Ramachandran (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 19,45,958

Total Votes polled : 12,86,647

1	K.N. Ramachandran	AIADMK	5,45,820
2	S. Jagathrakshakan	DMK	4,43,174
3	Dr. R. Masilamani	MDMK	1,87,094
4	Arul Anbarasu	Congress	39,015
5	S.A.N. Vasigran	Aam Aadmi	18,963

6	S. Mohamed Abbas	BSP	4,977
7	K. Bharathi	CPI (Marxist Leninist) Lib.	4,743
8	Ramesh	Independent	2,782
9	Rajagopal Mallar	Independent	2,622
10	A. Pugazhendi	Independent	1,726
11	K. Sampath	Independent	1,301
12	K.V. Madhavaraj	Independent	1,165
13	Pulavar E.Su. Mani	National Org. Congress	870
14	R. Bharathidasan	Independent	811
15	K. Ramachandiran	Independent	791
16	A. Palani	Independent	781
17	Dr. L. Ayodhi	Independent	699
18	C. Sridhar	UMK	497
19	M. Sridhar	Independent	477
20	G. Shanmugam	Independent	372
21	K. Shanmugam	Independent	291
22	Nota		27,676

6.Kancheepuram (SC)

K. Maragatham (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 14,79,856

Total Votes polled : 11,28,399

1	K. Maragatham	AIADMK	4,99,395
2	G. Selvam	DMK	3,52,529
3	C.E. Sathya	MDMK	2,07,080
4	P. Viswanathan	Congress	33,313
5	J.S. Sathiyaraj	BSP	6,807
6	M. Maragatham	Independent	3,618
7	R. Balamurugan	Independent	2,895
8	A. Ulaganathan	Independent	1,479
9	A. Pargunan	Independent	1,368
10	C. Srinivasan	Independent	1,090
11	N. Sathiyanathan	Independent	1,089
12	Nota		17,736

7. Arakkonam

G. Hari (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 13,95,686

Total Votes polled : 10,78,682

1	G. Hari	AIADMK	4,93,534
2	E.R. Elango	DMK	2,52,768
3	R. Velu	PMK	2,33,762
4	R. Rajesh	Congress	56,337
5	D. Dass	BSP	7,354
6	S. Gajendran	Independent	6,570
7	Panchu. Udayakumar	Independent	6,025
8	S. Rajesh	Aam Aadmi	4,021
9	V. Ravi	Independent	2191
10	G. Gopinathan	Independent	1,955
11	D. Elangovan	Independent	1,556
12	S. Hari	Independent	1,458
13	P. Viswanathan	Independent	1,434
14	A. Vadivel	Independent	1,023
15	D. Velu	Independent	920
16	N. Elango	Independent	918
17	A. Elangovan	Independent	804
18	V. Velu	Independent	783
19	R. Velu	Independent	747
20	R.S. Sridhar	Independent	723
21	N. Arun	Independent	610
22	S. Hari	Independent	599
23	S. Shettu	Independent	570
24	P. Harikrishan	Independent	541
25	D. Elango	Independent	517
26	T.M.S. Sadhu Muthu Kristnan Erajandran	Independent	484
27	N.D. Ravi	Independent	471
28	Nota		10,370

8. Vellore

B. Senguttuvan (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 13,05,866

Total Votes polled : 9,67,670

1	B. Senguttuvan	AIADMK	3,83,719
2	A.C. Shanmugam	BJP	3,24,326
3	M. Abdul Rahman	IUML	2,05,896
4	J. Vijay Elanchezian	Congress	21,650
5	C. Gopu	Independent	6,056
6	C. Govindan	Independent	4,169
7	A. Imdad Shariff	Aam Aadmi	3,742
8	R.S. Sivaprakasam	Independent	3,603
9	Jayaprakash	BSP	2,791
10	M. Kesavan	Independent	1,708
11	T. Thirupathy	Independent	1,293
12	B. Abdul Rahman	Independent	1,052
13	K. Gangadaran	Independent	991
14	K. Sugumar	Independent	828
15	R. Eswaran	Independent	790
16	R. Venkatesan	Independent	764
17	V. Nandha Kumar	Samajwadi	745
18	N. Abdul Rahman	Independent	581
19	K. Lalitha	Independent	561
20	M. Dhandapani	Independent	558
21	H. Shareef Basha	Samata Party	496
22	V.A. George	Bharatiya Dr.B.R. Ambedkar Janata Party	491
23	M. Manimaran	Independent	430
24	K. Gangadharan	TNMC	430
25	Nota		7,100

9. Krishnagiri

K. Ashok Kumar (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 13,76,140

Total Votes polled : 10,52,371

1	K. Ashok Kumar	AIADMK	4,80,491
2	P. Chinna Pillappa	DMK	2,73,900
3	G.K. Mani	PMK	2,24,963
4	Dr. A. Chellakumar	Congress	38,885
5	M. Chanbasha	BSP	8,618
6	A. Ashok Kumar	Independent	3,875
7	S. Sundaram	UCPI	3,665
8	NSM. Gowda	Janata Dal (Secular)	3,033
9	V. Saravanan	Independent	2,737
10	Virginiya Benatin Franciles	Independent	2,530
11	P. Vinothkumar	Independent	2,261
12	K. Muniraj	UMK	2,135
13	C. Pattabirama	Independent	2,015
14	M. Soundarajan	Independent	1,744
15	TVS. Gandhi	Independent	1,519
16	Nota		16,020

10. Dharmapuri

Anbumani Ramadoss (PMK)

Total no. of electors : 13,58,273

Total Votes polled : 10,88,652

1	Anbumani Ramadoss	PMK	4,68,194
2	P.S. Mohan	AIADMK	3,91,048
3	R. Thamarai selvan	DMK	1,80,297
4	Rama Suganthan	Congress	15,455
5	S. Rajinikanth	BSP	8,180
6	Dr. K. Padma rajan	Independent	4,934
7	P. Anguraj	Independent	3,905

8	K. Savithiri	UMK	3,164
9	P. Arivazhagan	Independent	2,802
10	V. Kumaran	Independent	2,413
11	R. Natarajan	Independent	2,199
12	K. Anandkumar	Independent	1,978
13	M. Arivudai nambi	Independent	1,403
14	G. Anbumani	Independent	1,370
15	M. Sambath	Independent	1,310
16	Nota		12,693

11.Tiruvannamalai

R. Vanaroja (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 13,49,915

Total Votes polled : 10,67,447

1	R. Vanaroja	(AIADMK)	5,00,751
2	C.N. Annadurai	DMK	3,32,145
3	G. Ediroli Manian	PMK	1,57,954
4	A. Subramanian	Congress	17,854
5	K. Murugesan	Independent	10,708
6	C. Arumugam	Samajwadi	6,278
7	B. Kothandapani	Independent	4,688
8	M. R. Baskaran	BSP	4,328
9	S. Senthil	Independent	3,867
10	P. Ramesh	Independent	2,445
11	T. Ravindran	TNMC	1,999
12	P. Loganathan	Independent	1,729
13	B. Annadurai	Independent	1,693
14	D. Anbalagan	Independent	1,686
15	M.R. Manikavel	Janata Dal (Secular)	1,555
16	M. Kamaraj	Independent	1,369
17	P. Murugan	Independent	991
18	R. Arumugam	Independent	973
19	S. Vaithiyanathan	Independent	931
20	A. Aruljothi	Independent	904
21	A. Annadurai	Independent	865
22	P. Arunachalam	Independent	736
23	A. Velmurugan	Independent	724
24	L. Prabakaran	Independent	679
25	Nota		9,595

12. Arani

V. Elumalai (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 13,68,398

Total Votes polled :10,96,046

1	V. Elumalai	AIADMK	5,02,721
2	R. Sivanandam	DMK	2,58,877
3	A.K. Moorthy	PMK	2,53,332
4	M.K. Vishnu Prasad	Congress	27,717
5	K. Moorthy	Independent	10,263
6	V. Moorthy	Independent	8,059
7	A. Ganesan	BSP	5,573
8	P. Loganathan	Independent	4,331
9	M. Munusamy	Independent	2,598
10	V. Anna Venkatesh	AIDSMK	2,372
11	S. Manikandan	Independent	1,952
12	S. Ramamoorthy	Independent	1,760
13	S. Senthilnathan	Independent	1,746
14	A. Mahadevan	Independent	1,309
15	K. Elumalai	Independent	1,243
16	M. Durairaj	Independent	910
17	H. Senthilkumar	Independent	798
18	R. Saraswathi	Independent	668
19	S. Elumalai	Independent	513
20	Nota		9,304

13. Villupuram (SC)

S. Rajendran (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 13,85,157

Total Votes polled : 10,56,201

1	S. Rajendran	AIADMK	4,82,704
2	Dr. K. Muthaiyan	DMK	2,89,337
3	K. Umasankar	DMDK	2,09,663
4	K. Rani	Congress	21,461
5	G. Anandan	CPI (Marxist)	17,408
6	N. Muthaiyan	Independent	4,780
7	S. Devi	Independent	3,443
8	M. Kadirvel	Independent	3,430
9	M. Venkatesan	CPI (Marxist Leninist) Lib.	3,906
10	S. Venkatesan	Independent	2,798
11	G. Karunsiruthai Kaliyamurthi	BSP	2,683
12	A. Ramesh	Independent	2,663
13	D. Elumalai	Independent	2,337
14	K. Srinivasan	Independent	2,294
15	Muthiyan	Independent	1,774
16	K. Desingu	Independent	1,607
17	M. Umasankar	Independent	1,212
18	K. Rajamanickam	Independent	1,197
19	K. Arasan	Independent	811
20	R. Arumugam	Independent	693
21	Nota		11,440

14.Kallakurichi

Dr. K. Kamaraj (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 14,11,854

Total Votes polled : 11,03,662

1	Dr. K. Kamaraj	AIADMK	5,33,383
2	R. Manimaran	DMK	3,09,876
3	V.P. Eswaran	DMDK	1,64,183
4	R. Devadass	Congress	39,677
5	S. Madaiyan	Independent	7,314
6	M.P. Mannan	Independent	6,186
7	S. Sakthivel	BSP	5,929
8	M. Varadan	Independent	5,054
9	A.K. Perumal	Jharkand Mukthi Morcha	3,512
10	S. Lakshmanan	Independent	3,261
11	K. Mohammed Yasin	Aam Aadmi	2,910
12	G. Bojan	Independent	2,255
13	K. Vetrivel	Independent	2,029
14	P. Narayanasamy	Independent	1,684
15	A. Shajahan	Independent	1,499
16	R. Kamaraj	Independent	1,334
17	R. Pandian	Independent	1,221
18	K. Vennila	Independent	1,097
19	A. Govindasamy	Independent	1,015
20	T. Ramachantran	Independent	1,013
21	K. Sekar	Independent	962
22	K. Velliyan	Independent	946
23	Nota		10,901

15. Salem

V. Panneer Selvam (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 14,98,350

Total Votes polled : 11,29,695

1	V. Panneer Selvam	AIADMK	5,56,546
2	S. Umarani	DMK	2,88,936
3	L.K. Sudhish	DMDK	2,01,265
4	Rangarajan Mohan Kumaramangalam	Congress	46,477
5	N. Chinnusamy	Independent	5,374
6	E. Satheesh Kumar	Aam Aadmi	5,198
7	K. Govindaraju	Independent	3,261
8	M. Senthil Kumar	Independent	2,903
9	S. Sakthivel	Independent	2,581
10	R. Kandasamy	Independent	2,550

11	A. Raja	Independent	2,203
12	R. Kuppayee	Independent	1,701
13	G. Shanmugam	MMK	1,623
14	T. Vinayagamoorthy	BSP	1,619
15	S. Umarani	Independent	1,232
16	A. Rajakannu	Independent	1,151
17	K. Thiagarajan	Independent	777
18	M. Arrumugam	Independent	731
19	R. Venkatesan	RPI (Atwale)	623
20	N. Panneerselvam	Independent	574
21	M. Ahamed Shahjahan	Independent	529
22	I. Abdul Wahid	Independent	526
23	R. Prakasam	Independent	484
24	A. Mass Ganesh	Thrinamool TN Congress	474
25	G. Nandakumar	Independent	357
26	Nota		20,601

16. Namakkal

P.R. Sundaram AIADMK

Total no. of electors : 13,05,475

Total Votes polled : 10,42,753

1	P.R. Sundaram	AIADMK	5,63,272
2	S. Gandhi Selvan	DMK	2,68,898
3	S.K. Vel	DMDK	1,46,882
4	G.R. Subramaniyan	Congress	19,800
5	S. Velusamy	TNMC	4,827
6	S.M. Sivaji	Independent	4,808
7	Dr. T.S. Chella kumarasamy	Aam Aadmi	4,348
8	S.P. Sakthivel	Independent	3,920
9	G. Selvam	Independent	3,362
10	S. Subramani	Independent	3,070
11	V. Murali	Independent	2,487
12	M. Krishnan	Independent	2,079
13	N. Ramasamy	Independent	1,874
14	R. Selvaraj	BSP	1,788
15	M. Kalaivanan	Janata Dal (Secular)	1,711
16	S. Gunasekaran	Independent	1,600
17	M. Natarajan	Independent	1,182
18	G. Ramajeyam	Independent	915
19	A. Perumal	Independent	858
20	S. Selvaraj	Independent	835
21	S. Panneerselvam	Independent	823
22	P. Ponmudi	Independent	787
23	R. Vadivel	UMK	737
24	P. Ramasamy	Independent	717
25	N.P. Gnanapandithan	RPI (A)	700
26	M. Dharmalingam	Independent	473
27	Nota		16,002

17. Erode

S. Selvakumara Chinnayan (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 13,21,154

Total Votes polled : 10,08,582

1	S. Selvakumara Chinnayan	AIADMK	4,66,995
2	A. Ganesha Murthi	MDMK	2,55,432
3	H. Pavithravalli	DMK	2,17,260
4	P. Gopi	Congress	26,726
5	S. Vijayakumar	Independent	7,478
6	Sethupathy	BSP	5,917
7	K.K. Kumara samy	Aam Aadmi	4,654
8	V. Rajagopal	Independent	1,969
9	K. Mayilsamy	Independent	1,592
10	T.K. Gunasekaran	UCPI	1,298
11	S. Murugesan	Independent	1,046
12	V. Thangaraj	Independent	818
13	A. Duraisamy	Independent	610
14	C.M. Palaniappan Josiyar	CPI (Marxist-Leninist) Red	519
15	Nota		16,268

18. Tiruppur

V. Sathyabama (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 13,75,318

Total Votes polled : 10,36,249

1	V. Sathyabama	AIADMK	4,42,778
2	N. Dineshkumar	DMDK	2,63,463
3	M. Senthilnathan	DMK	2,05,411
4	E.V.K.S. Elangovan	Congress	47,554
5	K. Subbarayan	CPI	33,331
6	R.R. Murugan	Independent	6,422
7	N. Gurusamy	BSP	4,665
8	P. Selvaboopathi	Independent	4,264
9	M. Palanisamy	Independent	4,074
10	R. Chakravarthi Raj Gopala Krishnan	Aam Aadmi	3,087
11	R. Gopalsamy	Lok Satta	2,167
12	R. Murugesan	MMK	2,010
13	R. Sathyabhama	Independent	1,193
14	A. Ponnusamy	Independent	1,193
15	M. Rajendran	Independent	1,991
16	K. Senthilkumar	Independent	1,926
17	S.K. Dineshkumar	Independent	1,820
18	Pastor A James	Independent	1,153
19	T.S. Senthil Kumar	Independent	1,151
20	R. Sathyabama	Independent	1,097
21	A. Mogheeth Khan	Independent	1,038
22	N. Sivakumar	UMK	949
23	P. Balasubramaniyan	Independent	916
24	J. Laxmi	CPI (Marxist leninist)	908
25	R. Nandhakumar	Independent	900
26	A.M. Sheikdavood	Independent	788
27	Nota		13,941

19.Nilgiris (SC)

C. Gopalakrishnan (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 12,67,008

Total Votes polled : 8,86,517

1	C. Gopalakrishnan	AIADMK	4,63,700
2	A. Raja	DMK	3,58,760
3	P. Gandhi	Congress	37,702
4	M.T. Rani	Aam Aadmi	12,525
5	M. Kala	BSP	3,377
6	P. Ponnusamy	CPI (Marxist Leninist) Red	2,733
7	Dr. P.P. Balan	Independent	2,704
8	P. Subramaniyam	Independent	1,711
9	T. Eswaran	MMK	1,655
10	K. Gunasekaran	RPI (A)	1,650
11	Nota		46,559

20.Coimbatore

P. Nagarajan (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 17,19,733

Total Votes polled : 11,59,192

1	P. Nagarajan	AIADMK	4,31,717
2	C.P. Radhakrishnan	BJP	3,89,701
3	K. Ganeshkumar	DMK	2,17,083
4	R. Prabhu	Congress	56,962
5	P.R. Natarajan	CPI (Marxist)	34,197
6	Pon Chandran	Aam Aadmi	6,680
7	G. Kanagasabapathy	Independent	2,329
8	P. Kittusamy	Independent	2,122
9	ERA. Tamil Nadu Selvam	BSP	1,959
10	K.R. Subash	Independent	1,756
11	S. Nagaraj	Independent	1,699
12	R. Radhakrishnan	Independent	1,672
13	D. Chandran	CPI (Marxist Leninist) Lib	1,360
14	M. Alphonesraj	Independent	1,306

15	M.Rajagopal	Independent	1,232
16	M. Ranjithkumar	Independent	1,100
17	C. Kalapirar Kuppu samy	CPI (Marxist Leninist) Red	1,051
18	I. Jerlld Amalajothi	Independent	858
19	Anbuselvan	Independent	799
20	A. Abdul Salam	Independent	766
21	K. Tamilselvan	Independent	640
22	K. Mohanraj	Independent	607
23	S. Jagadeeswaran	UMK	596
24	A. Doraisamy	MMK	550
25	S. Sridharan	Independent	450
26	Nota		17,428

21.Pollachi

C. Mahendran (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 13,80,868

Total Votes polled : 9,99,720

1	C. Mahendran	AIADMK	4,17,092
2	E.R. Eswaran	BJP	2,76,118
3	N. Pongalur Palanisamy	DMK	2,51,829
4	Selvaraj	Congress	30,014
5	M. Mary Stella	Independent	4,942
6	M. Manoharan	BSP	3,953
7	V. Palanisamy	Independent	2,472
8	N. Palanisamy	Independent	2,192
9	K. Ramasamy	Independent	2,071
10	J. Prabhu	Independent	1,599
11	L. Kathiresan	Independent	1,523
12	M. Mahendran	Independent	1,171
13	M. Rajendran	Independent	1,004
14	L. Sathish Kumar	Samajwadi	895
15	R. Eswaran	Independent	891
16	K. Deivasigamani	Independent	834
17	K. Kathiravan	Independent	626
18	Pon. Karthikeyan	Independent	494
19	Nota		12,947

22.Dindigul

M. Udhayakumar (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 14,00,531

Total Votes polled : 10,72,773

1	M. Udhayakumar	AIADMK	5,10,462
2	S. Gandhirajan	DMK	3,82,617
3	A. Krishnamoorthy	DMDK	93,794
4	N.S.V. Chitthan	Congress	35,632
5	N. Pandi	CPI (Marxist)	19,455
6	R. Rajendran	Independent	7,580
7	N. Manivannan	Independent	5,859
8	G. Venkatesan	Independent	3,588
9	S. Elanchezhian	Aam Aadmi	3,395
10	V.K Pauldurai	Independent	2,604
11	M. Bagathsingh Palanichamy	BSP	1,903
12	P. Chandramohan	Independent	1,261
13	V. Nagarajan	Independent	1,202
14	K. Dhandapani	Independent	863
15	R. Thangapandian	Independent	786
16	C. Kuppuraj	Independent	627
17	Sudharshnar	Independent	592
18	R. Balasubramani	UMK	553
19	Nota		10,591

23.Karur

M. Thambidurai (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 12,98,322

Total Votes polled : 10,46,534

1	M. Thambidurai	AIADMK	5,40,722
2	M. Chinnasamy	DMK	3,45,475
3	N.S. Krishnan	DMDK	76,560
4	S. Jothimani	Congress	30,459
5	V. Maruthaiveeran	BSP	5,694
6	G. Balasubrmanian	Independent	4,486
7	N. Prakash	Independent	4,280

8	M. Chinnasamy	Independent	3,719
9	S. Selvaraj	Independent	3,552
10	R. Valayapathi	Aam Aadmi	2,440
11	V. Chinnasamy	Independent	2,108
12	P. Kannan	Independent	1,436
13	S. Gowrimani	Independent	1,433
14	A. Thamilalagan	Independent	1,387
15	M.G. Maneeshankar	RSP	1,276
16	T. Mahendran	Independent	1,024
17	M. Vigneshwaran	Independent	981
18	M. Murugesan	Samajwadi	848
19	J. Vijay	Independent	847
20	A. Manickavasagam	Independent	831
21	K. Saraswathy	CPI (Marxist Leninist) Red	813
22	S. P. Ravi	Independent	732
23	S. Kannan	Independent	668
24	V. Ravichandran	UMK	563
25	N. Murugaan	Independent	437
26	Nota		13,763

24.Tiruchirapalli

P. Kumar (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 13,87,140

Total Votes polled : 9,88,250

1	P. Kumar	AIADMK	4,58,478
2	Mu. Anbhalagan	DMK	3,08,002
3	AMG. Vijaykumar	DMDK	94,785
4	Sarubala R Thondaiman	Congress	51,537
5	S. Sridhar	CPI (Marxist)	17,039
6	P. Ravi	Aam Aadmi	4,885
7	P. Kumar	Independent	4,077
8	A. Arunachalam	Independent	3,239
9	A. Shadik Batcha	Independent	3,083

10	J. Eswaran	Independent	2,484
11	S. Sridevi	Independent	2,348
12	S. Natarajan	BSP	1,710
13	Pala.Asaithambi	CPI (Marxist Leninist) Lib.	1,425
14	R. Raghavan	Independent	1,283
15	Y. Larance	Independent	1,198
16	G. Dineshkumar	Independent	1,119
17	P. Jothi	Samajwadi	1,003
18	S. Sundharraj	Independent	784
19	Thaddaus Fernandez	Independent	751
20	M. Ashraf Ali	Independent	734
21	S. Anwar Deen	Samata	731
22	P. Palanivel	Independent	687
23	P. Vijaykumar	Independent	680
24	M. Badhusha	Independent	669
25	M. Anbalagan	Independent	636
26	M. Karunakaran	Lok Satta	606
27	A. Veeramalai	Independent	589
28	K. Bala Krishnan	Independent	485
29	M. Mohandass	Independent	355
30	Nota		22,848

25. Perambalur

R.P. Marutharajaa (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 12,84,269

Total Votes polled : 10,19,221

1	R.P. Marutharajaa	AIADMK	4,62,693
2	S. Seemanur Prabu	DMK	2,49,645
3	T.R. Parivendar Pachamuthu	BJP	2,38,887
4	M. Rajasekaran	Congress	31,998
5	K. Ramar Yadav	TNMC	6,324
6	P. Marutharaj	Independent	3,940
7	C. Velayutham	Independent	2,995
8	V.M. Selvaraj	BSP	2,924
9	N. Pachamuthu	Independent	2,762
10	A. Viswanathan	Independent	2,369

11	S. Prabu	Independent	2,211
12	P. Vadivelu	Independent	1,821
13	K. Anbil Thangamani	Independent	1,636
14	P. Thozhar Tamilselvan	UCPI	1,509
15	T. Rajasekar	Independent	1,490
16	P. Mani	Independent	1,302
17	D. Subramani	Independent	1,201
18	R. Abdul Rahman	Independent	1,018
19	K. Sivaperumal	Independent	986
20	C. Chinna Rajendran	Independent	877
21	M. Rengaraju	Independent	633
22	Nota		11,605

26. Cuddalore

A. Arunmozhithevan (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 12,47,644

Total Votes polled : 9,84,538

1	A. Arunmozhithevan	AIADMK	4,81,429
2	K. Nanda Gopalakrishnan	DMK	2,78,304
3	C.R. Jayasankar	DMDK	1,47,606
4	S. Alagiri	Congress	26,650
5	K. Balasubramanian	CPI	11,122
6	V. Rajkumar	Independent	7,678
7	P. Jaishankar	Independent	6,250
8	A.G. Syed Mohideen	Aam Aadmi	3,473
9	S. Senthil Murugan	BSP	2,642
10	Thirunavukkarasau	Independent	1,782
11	K.R. Radhakrishnan	Independent	1,370
12	S. Anandharajan	Independent	1,309
13	T. Sivagnana sambandan	Independent	1,257
14	Shruti Mishra	UPI	944
15	A. Baskar	Independent	872
16	R. Senguttuvan	Independent	862
17	S. Girija	Independent	650
18	Nota		10,338

27. Chidambaram (SC)

M. Chandrakasi (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 13,65,054

Total Votes polled : 10,88,423

1	M. Chandrakasi	AIADMK	4,29,536
2	Thol. Thirumaavalavan	VCK	3,01,041
3	Sudhamanirathinem	PMK	2,79,016
4	P. Vallal Peruman	Congress	28,988
5	Anandan (a) Kavingar Ananthamaalai	Independent	8,875
6	V. Ezhumalai	ABHM	6,824
7	K. Rajendran	BSP	5,179
8	S. Rajkumar	Independent	4,896
9	A. Thirusangu	Independent	3,370
10	P. Pazhanivel	Independent	1,772
11	S. Parvathi	Independent	1,543
12	S. Pushparaj	Independent	1,523
13	K. Senthamizhselvi	Independent	1,469
14	N. Chandragasan	Independent	1,182
15	A. Sanmugam	Independent	1,071
16	Nota		12,138

28. Mayiladuthurai

R.K. Bharathimohan (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 13,49,796

Total Votes polled : 10,12,357

1	R.K. Bharathimohan	AIADMK	5,13,729
2	S. Hyder Ali	MMK	2,36,679
3	K. Agoram	PMK	1,44,085
4	Manishankar Aiyar	Congress	58,465
5	R. Pandiyan	Independent	11,613
6	R. Fathima Alia Bharathi	Independent	7,582
7	A. Raguraman	Independent	7,214
8	A. Revathy	Independent	6,286
9	R. Thirunaukkarasu	Independent	4,714
10	N. Gunasekaran	Independent	4,149
11	K. Rasavelu	BSP	3,654
12	V. Irulappan	Samajwadi	2,643
13	T. Timothy	Independent	2,327
14	M. Shamsudeen	Independent	2,303
15	C. Arumugam	Independent	2,028

16	V. Munusamy	Independent	1,994
17	M. Nagarajan	Independent	1,066
18	Jarina Begam	Independent	1,056
19	Jayaprakash	Independent	770
20	Nota		13,181

29. Nagapattinam (SC)

Dr. K. Gopal (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 12,09,925

Total Votes polled : 9,26,540

1	Dr. K. Gopal	AIADMK	4,34,174
2	A.K.S. Vijayan	DMK	3,28,095
3	G. Palanisamy	CPI	90,313
4	Vadivel Ravanan	PMK	43,506
5	Thalai T.A.P. Senthi Pandian	Congress	23,967
6	V. Thangasamy	BSP	1,851
7	G. Devaki	Independent	1,847
8	G. Mohan	Independent	1,754
9	K. Murugaiyan	Independent	1,033
10	Nota		15,662

30. Thanjavur

K. Parasuraman (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 13,40,050

Total Votes polled : 10,00,046

1	K. Parasuraman	AIADMK	5,10,307
2	T.R. Baalu	DMK	3,66,188
3	M. Muruganatham	BJP	58,521
4	T. Krishnasamy Vandayar	Congress	30,232
5	S. Tamil Selvi	CPI (Marxist)	23,215
6	M. Mummoorthi (a) S.M. Moorthy	NMK	2,511
7	M. Arangrajan	BSP	2,253
8	N. Panasai Arangan	Independent	1,830
9	V. Sivakumar	Independent	1,511
10	R. Rajkumar	Independent	1,415
11	T. Madhavan	Independent	1,169
12	T. Gunasekaran	Independent	894
13	Nota		12,212

31.Sivagangai

PR. Senthilnathan (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 14,10,287

Total Votes polled : 10,27,036

1	PR.Senthilnathan	AIADMK	4,75,993
2	Dhurairaaj Subha	DMK	2,46,608
3	H. Raja	BJP	1,33,763
4	Karti P. Chidambaram	Congress	1,04,678
5	S. Krishnan	CPI	20,473
6	Rajasekar S (a) S.R. Thevar	DFB	4,029
7	V. Rakkamuthu	BSP	3,056
8	A. Velladhurai	ETMK	3,023
9	Arimazham Thiyagi M. Subramanian Muthuraja	Independent	3,021
10	A. Nelson	Independent	2,987
11	S. Balu	TMMC	2,196
12	S. Thamilarima	Aam Aadmi	2,131
13	M. Saravanan	Independent	2,100
14	A. Selvaraj	Independent	2,050
15	S. Palani	Independent	1,699
16	K. Kalaimani	MMK	1,438
17	A. Raja	Independent	1,337
18	P. Gunasekaran	Independent	1,269
19	AL. Sivagnanam	Independent	1,007
20	P. Balakrishnan	Independent	949
21	T. Karthikrajan	Independent	873
22	S. Periyakaruppan	Independent	837
23	SP. Nachiappan	Independent	794
24	M. Lenin	Independent	741
25	P. Murugan	Independent	736
26	A. Ramakrishnan	Independent	641
27	Megaraj Mallar	Independent	565
28	Nota		8042

32. Madurai

R. Gopalakrishnan (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 14,39,792

Total Votes polled : 9,55,044

1	R. Gopalakrishnan	AIADMK	4,53,785
2	V. Velusamy	DMK	2,54,361
3	D. Sivamuthukumar	DMDK	1,46,751

4	T.N. Bharat Nachiappan	Congress	32,154
5	B. Vikraman	CPI (Marxist)	30,126
6	P. Gopalakrishnan	Independent	6,289
7	M. Kamacis	Aam Aadmi	5,378
8	V. Andichamy	Independent	4,467
9	M. Gopalakrishnan	Independent	2,754
10	V.G. Ramdoss	Independent	2,740
11	V. Karuppiah	Independent	2,054
12	J. Manikandeswaran	Independent	1,563
13	K. Raja	DFB	1,474
14	A. Thavamani	BSP	1,253
15	Bharathi Kannamma	Independent	1,226
16	P. Jeyakumar	Independent	957
17	M. Mohamed Ali	Samata Party	900
18	P. Chandra Bose	Independent	719
19	K. Thagapandi	Independent	666
20	P. Ramasubramanian	Independent	572
21	G. Maria Joseph Xaviour	Independent	565
22	G. Kannan	Independent	556
23	N. Alagu Muthu Velayudam	Independent	483
24	S. Arivudainambi	Independent	448
25	Dr. M. Meenakshi Sundram	Independent	432
26	T. Ramasamy	Independent	430
27	K. K. Ramesh	Independent	424
28	A. Kannan	Independent	423
29	M. Venkatesan	Independent	392
30	S. Ganesan	Independent	363
31	S. Manickavasagam	Independent	339
32	Nota		19,765

33.Theni

R. Parthipan (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 14,33,049

Total Votes polled : 10,75,583

1	R. Parthipan	AIADMK	5,71,254
2	Pon. Muthuramalingam	DMK	2,56,722
3	K. Alagusundaram	MDMK	1,34,362
4	J.M. Aaron Rashid	Congress	71,432
5	V. Thangadurai	BSP	5,299
6	S.K. Mariappan	Independent	3,521
7	J. Ramprakash	Aam Aadmi	3,213
8	K. Senthilrajanmallar	Independent	2,908
9	Mamallan Tha. Kanagamuthu	Independent	2,681
10	P. Mohamed Miakhan	Independent	1,954
11	S.V. Mani	Independent	1,349
12	S. Kannan	Independent	1,273
13	G.K. Meenakshisundaram	Samajwadi	1,107
14	MM. Asath	Independent	1,082
15	M.S. Innasimuthu	Independent	991
16	K. Krishnamoorthy	CPI (Marxist Leninist) Red	946
17	M. Muthuramalingam	Independent	859
18	K. Rabeek	Independent	767
19	R. Ramaya	Independent	742
20	R. Iniyavan	Independent	739
21	M.J. Voltaire	SUCI Communist	696
22	V. Raja	Independent	695
23	R. Karuppiah	Independent	679
24	Nota		10,312

34. Virudhunagar

T. Radhakrishnan (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors :13,46,238

Total Votes polled :9,98,705

1	T. Radhakrishnana	AIADMK	4,06,694
2	Vaiko	MDMK	2,61,143
3	S. Rethina Velu	DMK	2,41,505
4	B. Manickam Tagore	Congress	38,482
5	K Samuel Raj	CPI (Marxist)	20,157
6	N.K. Soundrapandiyan	Independent	3,470
7	G. Santhana Krishnan	TNMC	3,411
8	K. Solairaj	Independent	2,721
9	M. Dhanushkodi	Independent	2,522
10	Dr. S. Palpandi	Independent	2,342
11	P. Karthikaisamy	CPI (Marxist Leninist) Red	2,249
12	P. Kamalavelselan	BSP	1,685
13	J. Mohanraj	Jebamani Janata	1,517

14	S. Lakshmi Kandhan	Independent	1,155
15	G. Kannan	Independent	1,133
16	PV. Radhakrishnan	Independent	1,068
17	T. Mahalingam	DFB	1,017
18	R. Pandiarajan	Independent	922
19	M. Sathesh	Independent	903
20	M. Manmathan	Independent	714
21	C. Suresh Gandhi	Independent	711
22	P. Palanichamy Mallar	Independent	700
23	D. Pradeepkumar	Lok Satta	681
24	P. Madhavan	Independent	642
25	C. Marimuthu	Independent	629
26	A. Sankar	Independent	532
27	Nota		12,225

35.Ramanathapuram

A. Anwhar Raajhaa (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 14,55,891

Total Votes polled : 10,01,048

1	A. Anwhar Raajhaa	AIADMK	4,05,945
2	S. Mohamed Jaleel	DMK	2,86,621
3	D. Kuppuramu	BJP	1,71,082
4	Su. Thirunnavukkarasar	Congress	62,160
5	M.I. Noor Jiyavudeen	SDPI	12,541
6	R.T. Uma Mageswari	CPI	12,312
7	B.T. Arasakumar	DFB	10,945
8	R. Gopal	Independent	3,969
9	A. Gokila	Independent	3,471
10	S. Annamalai	Independent	3,125
11	Manivasagam	Independent	2,684
12	K. Sivagurunathan	BSP	2,123
13	N. Kasirajan	Independent	1,415
14	C. Palpandi	Independent	1,355
15	P. Thennarasu	Independent	1,321
16	S. Sasi Kumar	Independent	1,220
17	S.S. Balakrishnan	Independent	1,171
18	G. Sathiah	Independent	1,129
19	R. Thiagarajan	Independent	1,037
20	R. Kannathasan	Independent	999
21	T. Periyasamy	Independent	985
22	U. Amirthalingam	Independent	941
23	S. Vetrivel	Independent	914
24	A. Azhagu Meena	Independent	835
25	Murugeswari	Independent	814
26	S. Ayyappan	Independent	785
27	E. Allapichai	Independent	747
28	M. Subbiah	Independent	645
29	R. Velchsamy	Independent	577
30	K. Ravi	Independent	478
31	S. Mookaiya	Independent	423
32	Nota		6,279

36. Thoothukudi

J. Jayasingh Thiyagaraj Nattejee (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 13,08,296

Total Votes polled : 9,05,331

1	J. Jayasingh Thiyagaraj Nattejee	AIADMK	3,66,052
2	P. Jegan	DMK	2,42,050
3	S. Joel	MDMK	1,82,191
4	A.P.C.V. Shanmugam	Congress	63,080
5	M. Pushparayan	Aam Aadmi	26,476
6	A. Mohanraj	CPI	14,993
7	S. Ayyadurai	BSP	3,205
8	L. Alwarsamy Karthikeyan	Independent	1,727
9	A.S. Samuel	Independent	1,157
10	C. Panneerselvam	Independent	1,129
11	S. Vinston Anto	Independent	983
12	V. Ramkumar	Independent	784
13	S. Santhadevi	Independent	765
14	M. Anandharaj	Independent	739
15	Nota		11,447

37. Tenkasi (SC)

M. Vasanthi (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors :13,79,727

Total Votes polled : 10,03,446

1	M. Vasanthi	AIADMK	4,24,586
2	Dr. K. Krishnasamy	PT	2,62,812
3	Dr. T. Sadhan Thirumalaikumar	MDMK	1,90,233
4	Dr. K. Jayakumar	Congress	58,963
5	P. Lingam	CPI	23,528
6	A. Krishnasamy	Independent	12,115

7	K. Gunasekaran	TNMC	8,022
8	S. Radhakrishnan	Independent	3,904
9	M. Manmathan	Independent	3,331
10	Kannan	BSP	2,917
11	Muneeswaran	Independent	2,513
12	S. Magesh	Independent	2,163
13	S. Ganesan	Independent	1,809
14	Janagar Raja	Independent	1,777
15	J. Poongani	Samata	1,454
16	P. Velladurai	Independent	1,216
17	V. Alagumalai	Independent	1,215
18	T. Meenashi sundaravadivel	CPI (Marxist Leninist) Red	888
19	Nota		14,492

38.Tirunelveli

K.R.P. Prabakaran (AIADMK)

Total no. of electors : 14,19,585

Total Votes polled : 9,49,437

1	K.R.P. Prabakaran	AIADMK	3,98,139
2	C. Devadasa Sundaram	DMK	2,72,040
3	S. Sivananenthaperumal	DMDK	1,27,370
4	S.S. Ramasubbu	Congress	62,863
5	T. Devanathan Yadav	TNMC	19,381
6	M.P. Sesuraj	Aam Aadmi	18,353
7	V.M.S. Mohamed Mubarak	SDPI	14,877
8	T. Thevendran	BSP	4,692
9	A.R. Devadoss	Independent	3,394
10	G. Selvaganapathy	Independent	3,233
11	R. Dhanaraj	ICSP	3,062
12	T. Mohan	Independent	2,518
13	A. Lakshmanan (a) Lakkan	Independent	1,850
14	K. Pathmanaban	Independent	1,823
15	S. Subramanian (a) S.S.S. Mani	Independent	1,751
16	Raji Yadav	Independent	1,579
17	S. Germanus	Independent	1,446
18	S. Rajamaravan (a) Manickavasagam	Independent	1,391
19	P. Veilumuthukumar	Independent	1,387
20	S. Suresh Kumar	Independent	1,281
21	Dr. M. Ganesan	Independent	1,262
22	K. Subramani	Independent	1,196
23	S. Murugan	Independent	1,159
24	A. Venkatesh	Independent	1,052
25	Rajeshkannan	Independent	947
26	P. Saravanan	Independent	740
27	D. Elizabeth	Independent	651
28	Nota		12,893

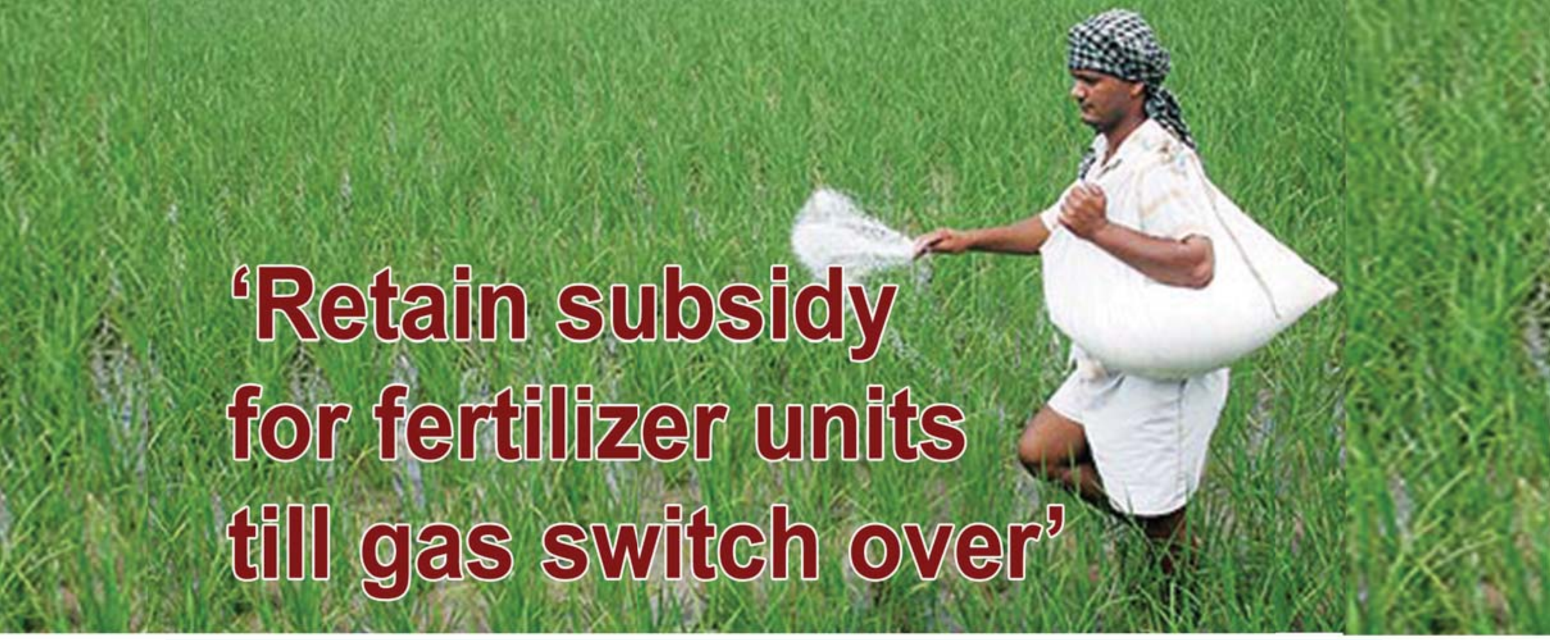
39. Kanniyakumari

P. Radhakrishnan (BJP)

Total no. of electors : 14,67,796

Total Votes polled : 9,90,742

1	P. Radhakrishnan	BJP	3,72,906
2	H. Vasanthakumar	Congress	2,44,244
3	D. John Thankam	AIADMK	1,76,239
4	F.M. Raajarathinum	DMK	1,17,933
5	A.V. Bellarmin	CPI (Marxist)	35,284
6	S.P. Udayakumar	Aam Aadmi	15,314
7	U. Nagoor Meeran Peer Mohamead	Independent	3,851
8	J. Jawahar	BSP	3,236
9	C. Nalla Thampy	Independent	2,391
10	T. Bala Subramanian	Independent	1,737
11	Anthony Muthu	CPI (Marxist Leninist) Lib.	1,647
12	I. Manikandan	Independent	1,557
13	L. Vasatha Kumar	Independent	1,474
14	K.R. Rajesh Kumar	Independent	1,437
15	S. Padmanabhan	Independent	1,246
16	K. Kamaraj	Independent	955
17	D. Seetharamadhas	Independent	930
18	E. Vasantheesvaran	Independent	791
19	G. Kamaraj	Independent	591
20	S. Saraswathi	Independent	536
21	T. Radhakrishnan	Independent	534
22	J. Jose Bilbin	Independent	504
23	C.M. Paulraj	CPI (Marxist Leninist) Red	436
24	I. Wilson	Independent	421
25	J. Shalin Richard	IVP	398
26	Nota		4,150



'Retain subsidy for fertilizer units till gas switch over'

D.O. Letter dated 09.06.2014 addressed by **Selvi J Jayalalithaa**, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to **Shri Narendra Modi**, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

"I am writing this letter to bring to your notice a very urgent matter relating to two Fertilizer Plants in Tamil Nadu producing Urea with Naphtha as feedstock. Under the New Pricing Scheme III (NPS III), the Department of Fertilizers under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers has issued a directive on 02.04.2014 mandating all the Naphtha based Urea producing fertilizer plants to switch over to gas and that they would not be eligible for any subsidy after 30th June 2014. Tamil Nadu has two major Urea Fertilizer Plants viz., SPIC, Tuticorin, and Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Manali, in Chennai, a Central PSU, which together produce about Ten lakh MT per year forming the bulk of the Naphtha based Urea produced in the country. Both have invested considerably for the conversion from Naphtha to gas. However, they are yet to be given confirmed gas allocation by the Government of India. They have taken up the issue with all the concerned organisations viz: GAIL, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., and ONGC for the Gas connectivity but, till such time as they are given gas on an assured basis, they will not be able to switch over to gas based Urea production as imported gas is almost as costly as Naphtha.

Despite knowing all these facts and especially when the model code of conduct for the General Elections was already in place, the then UPA Government had taken this decision at the fag end of its tenure, completely unmindful of the interest of the farmers who are dependent on this essential fertilizer, and the hundreds of workers employed in these plants which have to be shut down in the absence of the subsidy. The very rationale of this decision is questionable when the Government of India which has to provide gas connectivity has not done it for no fault of the plants and when one of these plants belongs to a Central PSU. It is imperative that the Department of Fertilizers allows adequate time to Naphtha based fertilizer companies to switch over to gas based production and the concerned Ministries and Organisations of Government of India should provide for the gas connectivity.

I, therefore, request you to kindly issue immediate instructions to the Department of Fertilizers to take a relook at the whole issue and arrive at an immediate solution keeping in mind the interest of lakhs of farmers and hundreds of workers by permitting these plants to continue to receive the subsidy from the Government of India till such time when the gas connectivity is given to them."

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** inaugurated through video conferencing at the Secretariat on 12.6.2014, a 6,246 sq ft indoor stadium at Nehru Park in Chennai. Built at Rs. 1.20 crore, the stadium has three badminton courts, lighting, gallery for spectators and an administrative office. The Hon'ble Chief Minister also inaugurated and laid foundation stones for sports infrastructure at several stadiums across the state, taken up at Rs. 24.18 crore.

Chief Minister presents Avvaiyar Virudu 2014

The Avvaiyar Virudu for 2014 was presented to Dr.K. Mathangi Ramakrishnan, Chairperson of the Child Trust Medical Research Centre at Nungambakkam by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Selvi J Jayalalithaa on 09.06.2014 at the Secretariat.

The Award is for the excellent service being rendered by Dr. Mathangi Ramakrishnan in the fields of plastic surgery and burns.

From 2012, the award is presented in connection with the "World Women's Day", to honour women who have rendered excellent service in different fields that included social reform, women's development, religious harmony, service to language, arts, science, culture, tradition, media and administration.

The award carries a cash presentation of Rs. 1 lakh, a gold medal, citation and a shawl. The Hon'ble Chief Minister announced on 04.03.2014, that the 2014 Avvaiyar Award would be presented to Dr.Mathangi Ramakrishnan.

Dr. Mathangi Ramakrishnan conveyed her heartfelt thanks to the Hon'ble Chief Minister for recognizing her services in the field of medicine.

CHIEF MINISTER ANNOUNCES GUIDELINES FOR WOMEN'S HOSTELS, CHILDREN'S HOMES

Statement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** on 26.06.2014 (English Translation)

"Let us consign to flames the ignominy of subjecting women to humiliation'', thundered poet Bharathi. In tune with this sentiment, my Government has brought forward several laws and schemes for the rights, development and safety of women and is implementing them with one-pointedness. It was the Tamil Nadu Government headed by me which prepared a 13-point programme to tackle crimes against women and was a forerunner to the entire Nation when a girl died of sexual assault in New Delhi in 2012.

The Tamil Nadu police is acting with extreme vigilance in preventing occurrence of crimes against women and in taking severe action against criminals.

Still, an unidentified person entered into a hostel located in the TELC Church Complex near the Pollachi Central Bus Stand on the 12th of last month and sexually assaulted two girls, studying 6th & 5th standard. When it was brought to my notice, I immediately discussed the matter with the concerned Ministers and officials. At that meeting, I instructed the officials to frame guidelines for the safety measures to be undertaken at girls'/women's hostels and directed them to provide the needed treatment to the affected students, admit them in Government homes after the treatment and sanction Rs. 3 lakh each as compensation as per rules.

Again a review meeting on this was held at the Secretariat on 26.06.2014. I presided; Hon'ble Ministers for Highways, for Social Welfare, for Adi Dravidar Welfare, for Education, for Backward Classes, Chief Secretary to Government, Tamil Nadu Government Adviser, Advocate General, and other high Government officials participated.

The meeting discussed in detail the guidelines for framing safety measures to be undertaken by hostels. After the discussions, my Government decided to frame the following guidelines for ensuring the maintenance, safety and welfare of girl students, children, adolescent girls and working women who are staying outside their homes.

I. General Rules:-

Girl children, adolescent girls and women who stay out of their homes, generally reside in children's homes, girls' hostels and working women's hostels. Mostly, they are run by Government, NGOs, Trusts, Societies, Religious Institutions, Schools/Colleges, Training Institutes, ITIs, Companies/Industries, the

Private Sector and individuals. Establishments running hostels/homes for girl children, adolescent girls and women will be immediately brought under the following guidelines.

(1) Hostel/dormitory/home has to be set up only in buildings that have fulfilled all building norms and have been assigned for the purpose by the appropriate authority. Such hostel/dormitory/home should have adequate safety provisions and needed infrastructure facilities.

(2) If boy/girl children and women are to be housed, there should be separate building for the males and females.

(3) If the accommodation is for both boy and girl children, there should be separate building to house boy students and girl students. If due to unavoidable circumstances, boy and girl students are to stay in one building, they have to be lodged in separate rooms.

(4) Only women should be appointed as wardens to hostel/dormitory/home for adolescent girls and women.

(5) There should be one warden for every 50 children.

(6) As per needs, round-the-clock security personnel should be appointed for the safety and welfare of the inmates.

(7) If there are more than one point of entry, all entrances should be manned by security personnel.

(8) Closed circuit television camera/ Digital Video Recorder (DVR) should be fixed at the entry points of homes/ stay places having more than 50 inmates.

(9) Hostel wardens/Security personnel should not absent themselves from duty without prior permission or without making alternative arrangements. If they go on leave, the concerned owners who run the hostel, should ensure the drafting of responsible persons in their place. Either the Hostel warden or the Deputy Warden should be in the hostel at any point of time.

(10) Excepting during emergencies, the security personnel in the above places should not be permitted to enter the hostel buildings of girl children, adolescent girls and women. They should remain in the rooms allotted to them at the entrance of the building.

(11) These abodes should have compound walls on all 4 sides. The entry and exit points should be well secured with doors with locking facilities.

(12) The warden should daily record in the attendance register the exit and entry time of the hostel inmates. There should be a roll call before the inmates go to sleep.

(13) Parents of inmates or approved guardians alone should be permitted to meet the inmates as visitors.

(14) Visitors should be permitted only at the appointed time at the Reception Room alone and that too under the supervision of the security personnel.

(15) Entry of outsiders into the building should be totally banned.

(16) The meeting between visitors, young children adolescent girls should take place strictly under the supervision of hostel warden.

(17) While sending the young children-boys and girls- and adolescent girls to their homes on holidays, the hostel warden should entrust them to their parents/guardians. At no point of time, they should be allowed to go alone or with outsiders.

(18) The hostel warden/security should not permit visitors to enter the hostel.

(19) The hostel warden should maintain the visitor's book.

(20) Details of name, address, relationship and the purpose of visit should be recorded in the visitor's book and signed by the visitor. An employee in the hostel should counter sign it.

(21) ID cards with photo should be issued to the hostel warden and security personnel.

(22) Photo Identity cards should be issued to parents and approved guardians also.

(23) The address and the telephone number of the hostel warden and the security should be displayed prominently at the front entrance of the hostel.

II. Guidelines for the appointment of Hostel Warden and security:-

(1) To avert possible appointment of ex-convicts and persons of dubious character as hostel warden and as security personnel, certificates of good conduct of the would be appointees should be obtained from the local police and the appointment made after thorough security check.

(2) To prevent persons with infectious diseases getting appointed, the medical records of the would-be appointees should be certified by the local Government hospital. Their mental condition and mental strength should be evaluated.

(3) The warden and security personnel in the hostels run by NGOs should get adequate pay. Their salary should not be less than the minimum pay fixed by the District Collector from time to time.

III. Guidelines for supervision by the District Administration:-

(1) The District Administration should take all steps to ensure that the hostels/homes/ dormitories for children, adolescent girls and women have been duly registered with the District Collectorate.

(2) A list of the registered hostels/homes/ abodes should be forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police for a regular check-up and supervision. The DSP should make arrangements to see that these institutions come under supervision in regular patrolling, especially during nights. The DSP should scrutinise the patrol duty register at least once in a month.

(3) District Collectors should review the security in and up keep of these hostels/homes/ dormitories in their monthly law and order meetings.

(4) The Police Department should prepare a list of retired police officers, ex-servicemen and home guards in the district so as to help the owners of these hostels/homes/dormitories in the appointment of security personnel.

(5) The Child Welfare Committee will periodically examine whether these homes follow the Government's guidelines.

(6) The supervising authorities should ensure that the inmates of these hostels/homes/ dormitories are not harmed physically or affected psychologically.

(7) The District Collector should categorise these homes according to their state of vulnerability and design a system for supervising them.

IV. Guidelines for publicity and awareness campaigns:-

(1) To ensure that these institutions register themselves with the District Administration immediately, District Collectors should organise awareness camps and make use of the local media, TVs and newspapers.

(2) District Administration should publicise the availability of Child Helpline No.1098 adequately.

(3) A list of the institutions with the telephone numbers of the Patron and Hostel Warden should be uploaded in the District Website for the information of the Public. This will enthuse the people to inform the District Administration about unauthorised institutions.

I earnestly solicit the hostel owners, parents and the public to co-operate in the implementation of these guidelines of the Government that will totally prevent sexual violence against women.

Chief Minister seeks firm action from new Government to solve fishermen's problems

D.O. Letter dated 01.06.2014 addressed by **Selvi J Jayalalithaa**, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to **Shri Narendra Modi**, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

"I write this letter with a deep sense of anguish that, right at the beginning of the fishing season on June 1st, after a 45 day fishing ban, 33 innocent Indian fishermen from Tamil Nadu, along with their 7 fishing boats, have been apprehended and detained by the Sri Lankan Navy. There were 76 incidents of apprehension and 67 incidents of attacks on and harassment of Indian fishermen of Tamil Nadu in the past three years by the Sri Lankan Navy. I had written to the former Prime Minister on numerous occasions over the past three years seeking strong diplomatic action to ensure that such incidents do not occur, but to no avail.

It has been reported that seven Mechanized Fishing Boats bearing Registration Nos. IND-TN-10-MM-123, IND-TN-10-MM-263, IND-TN-10-MM-344, IND-TN-10-MM-368, IND-TN-10-MM-372, IND-TN-10-MM-446 & IND-TN-10-MM-571, which went for fishing on 31.5.2014, from the Rameswaram fishing base of Ramanathapuram District with 33 fishermen on board, have been apprehended by the Sri Lankan Navy in the early hours of 1st June, 2014, and they have been taken to Thalaimannar, Sri Lanka. This resumption of abductions and detentions has sent shock waves throughout the fishermen community in Tamil Nadu. There was an expectation that, with the change of Government at the Centre, there would be a reset in the relations with Sri Lanka and such attacks and apprehensions would cease.

The right of livelihood of our fishermen to fish in their traditional waters of the Palk Bay, to which they have a historic claim, is being infringed repeatedly and effectively abrogated by Sri Lanka. This is caused in no small measure because of the action of the Government of India having entered into an ill-advised agreement, which ceded to Sri Lanka the islet of Katchatheevu, which was historically part of India's territory and undisputedly an integral part of India.

Despite the non-conducive atmosphere created by the actions of the Sri Lankan Government, including the recurrent instances of violent attacks upon and abductions of our fishermen on the high seas in the Palk Bay, the seizure and destruction of boats and fishing equipment by the Sri Lankan Navy and the prolonged detention of scores of poor fishermen from Tamil Nadu in Sri Lankan jails, our fishermen in an accommodative frame of mind, were eager to sort out the day to day issues faced by them by engaging in talks with fishermen from Sri Lanka. The Government of Tamil Nadu facilitated two rounds of bilateral fishermen level talks in Chennai on January 27th, 2014, and in Colombo on May 12th, 2014. The Sri Lankan stand in these talks has been obdurate and it is unfortunate that despite the Government of Tamil Nadu taking a positive approach and helping to facilitate fishermen level talks, the instances of attack on and abduction of innocent fishermen from Tamil Nadu continue unabated.

The meek and weak response of the erstwhile UPA Government to the repeated instances of abduction of and attacks on our fishermen in their traditional waters has emboldened the Sri Lankan Navy to act brutally against our innocent fishermen. I hope that there will now be a decisive shift in the stance of the Government of India towards handling this issue under your leadership, and that the Government of India will now take the necessary steps to find a lasting and permanent solution to this vexatious question, which has a highly emotive impact amongst the fishermen community in Tamil Nadu and grave security implications for our State.

In order to put an end to the systematic violence unleashed by the Sri Lankan Navy and to decisively impress upon the Government of Sri Lanka that the Government of India would not tolerate such acts of brutality by the Sri Lankan Navy against our innocent fishermen, I request you to put in place a strong and robust diplomatic response and ensure that India registers the strongest disapproval of the belligerent actions of the Sri Lankan Navy.

May I also request you to proactively initiate an appropriate and calibrated set of actions that will bring about a permanent end to the perennial problem that plagues the livelihoods of lakhs of Tamil Nadu fishermen who fish in their traditional fishing grounds in the Palk Bay, facing the daily threat of attack and abduction at the hands of the Sri Lankan Navy? This would be in sharp contrast to the passive and immobile policy paralysis that characterized the approach of the UPA Government for several years. There is high expectation in Tamil Nadu that the new NDA led Government at the Centre would act decisively on this very sensitive issue, which involves the livelihood of lakhs of poor fishermen households in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu. I urge your personal intervention in the matter and request you to direct the Ministry of External Affairs to take up the matter with the Sri Lankan authorities in a concrete and decisive manner so as to secure the immediate release of 33 fishermen who were apprehended on 1st June, 2014, and their 7 fishing boats from Sri Lankan custody at the earliest. We hope that the firmness of India's response would ensure that such instances do not recur hereafter.

May I look forward to early action?

Chief Minister writes to Prime Minister on abducted Tamil aid worker

D.O.Letter dated 04.06.2014 addressed by Selvi J Jayalalithaa, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

"As you are aware, a relief worker from Dindigul District of Tamil Nadu, Father Alexis Prem Kumar has been abducted by suspected militants in Herat Province of Afghanistan. Father Alexis Prem Kumar was on a humanitarian mission in Afghanistan working with refugee children when he was kidnapped. The incident has caused considerable anxiety to his family and friends here in Tamil Nadu. There is also a groundswell of sentiment in different parts of the State as Father Alexis Prem Kumar has a stellar record of having worked amongst tribal women and children for their welfare. There is a fear that his life may be in mortal danger.

Hence, I would be grateful if you could kindly intervene personally and take up the matter at the highest level in Afghanistan so that the local authorities redouble their efforts to secure the safe and early release of Father Alexis Prem Kumar."

PM's assurance on securing release of Alexis Prem Kumar

Selvi J Jayalalithaa, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had written a letter to Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 4.6.2014 requesting him to personally intervene and take up the matter at the highest level in Afghanistan to secure the safe and early release of Father Alexis Prem Kumar who was abducted by suspected militants in Herat Province of Afghanistan.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has promptly responded to the letter of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and written a letter dated 5.6.2014 to Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu stating that the Government of India will spare no effort for the safe and earliest possible release of Father Prem Kumar.

Letter dated 05.06.2014 addressed to **Selvi J Jayalalithaa**, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu by **Shri Narendra Modi**, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

"I thank you for your letter of June 4. I too am deeply concerned by the abduction of Father Alexis Prem Kumar in Herat province of Afghanistan. I have been assured that the Government of Afghanistan and the authorities in Herat are taking every possible step to ensure the early release of Father Prem Kumar. Our Ambassador in Kabul has been in regular touch with the President's Office and the security agencies. My National Security Advisor has also spoken to the Afghan National Security Advisor, who has assured full and sustained efforts by the Afghan Government to seek Father Prem Kumar's release.

As you would fully appreciate, this is an extremely delicate situation and our primary concern at this stage is to ensure the integrity of the ongoing efforts for Father Prem Kumar's release and to ensure that he does not come to harm. I can assure you that the Government will spare no effort for the safe and earliest possible release of Father Prem Kumar. I will continue to monitor the situation very closely."

‘Issue DAS licence to Arasu Cable TV’, Centre urged

D.O. Letter addressed by Selvi J Jayalalithaa, Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to Shri Prakash Javadekar, Hon’ble Union Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Independent Charge) handed over on 05.06.2014 by the Members of Parliament belonging to AIADMK

“As you are aware, after I assumed office in May, 2011, I revived the moribund Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation (TACTV), a Government of Tamil Nadu Public Sector Undertaking.

TACTV commenced its Cable TV services in all the 31 Districts of Tamil Nadu on 02.09.2011 barring Chennai, which was a Conditional Access System area at that point of time. TACTV provides 100 channels to subscribers at a cost of Rs.70/- per month. There has been an overwhelming response from the public and nearly 24,000 Local Cable TV Operators with a subscriber base of 65 lakhs avail of the services of TACTV.

As a result, TACTV is now the single largest Multi System Operator in India, offering its services at the lowest rate in the entire country and the people of Tamil Nadu have been freed from the clutches of the erstwhile Multi System Operators who used to fleece them by charging Rs.150 – 250 per month for relaying just 30 – 70 Channels.

The Government of India had issued a Conditional Addressable System (CAS) licence to TACTV for Chennai City on 02.04.2008 and TACTV is now transmitting signals in Digital Mode using the Conditional Addressable System (CAS) licence in Chennai Metro Area as well. The Government of India subsequently amended the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, and modified the ‘Conditional Access System’ area to ‘Digital Addressable System’ (DAS) area. Accordingly, TACTV has taken all necessary steps to commence operations in the Digital Mode in Chennai City and has placed orders for the supply of Set Top Boxes, Conditional Access System and Subscriber Management System and erection of Head End at a cost of about Rs. 50 crore.

TACTV applied to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the Digital Addressable System licence on 05.07.2012 for operating in the Chennai Metro Area and on 23.11.2012 for operating in the rest of Tamil Nadu. While TACTV’s application for licence is still pending, it is learnt that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has issued licences to nine other Multi System Operators in Tamil Nadu, including those who applied after TACTV.

On my directions, delegations of Members of Parliament from Tamil Nadu repeatedly met the then Union Ministers for Information and Broadcasting and the former Prime Minister as well requesting the expeditious issue of licences as digitization has to be completed within a time frame. The Madurai Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras has passed orders as early as on 6.12.2012 that "the process of issue of licence to Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation may go on and the licence may also be issued". I had also written to the then Prime Minister of India to direct the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to issue the licence to TACTV. Despite all these efforts, the Digital Addressable System licence is yet to be issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

It is learnt that Ministry of Information and Broadcasting had constituted an Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) on 03.01.2013 to look into the recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on the licensing issue and the Committee has still not submitted its final report.

As per the provisions of the Cable TV Network (Regulations) Act, 1995, and Rules thereof, a person or an association of individuals or a company registered under the Companies Act is entitled to get the DAS licence and TACTV is fully qualified under the Act to be issued the licence. I strongly suspect that the non-issuance of the DAS licence to TACTV by the previous UPA Government was only to facilitate particular private business interests, as other licences were issued at the same time.

In these circumstances, I would be grateful if you could kindly have this matter reviewed at the earliest and arrange to issue the 'Digital Addressable System' licence to the Tamil Nadu Arasu Cable TV Corporation Ltd without any further loss of time so that the people of Tamil Nadu, particularly the poor and the middle class, continue to avail of inexpensive and quality Cable TV services." ■

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** declared open through video conferencing at the Secretariat on 11.06.2014, 18 Sub-Registrar offices built at a cost of Rs. 9.20 crore. Hon'ble Chief Minister also launched the Registration Department's online facility set up at a cost of Rs. 58 lakh, through which one can get encumbrance certificate of a property at free of cost.

News in Pictures

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** declared open flyovers, sky-walks, bridges, an outer ring road and office buildings of the Highways and Minor Ports Department, all costing Rs. 191.3 crore, and presented 41 jeeps costing Rs. 2.35 crore through video conferencing at the Secretariat on 12.06.2014.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** declared open 51 electricity sub-stations set up at a cost of Rs. 394.49 crore (these include three 230 KV, twenty seven 110 KV and twenty 33 KV sub-stations), through Video Conferencing at the Secretariat on 12.06.2014.

Chief Minister seeks permanent solution to fishermen's woes

D.O.Letter dated 08.06.2014 addressed by Selvi J Jayalalithaa, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

"At the outset let me thank you for the very prompt and effective action taken on my letter dated 1st June, 2014, in which I had brought to your attention the apprehension of 33 fishermen from Tamil Nadu by the Sri Lankan Navy. Owing to your immediate intervention, all the fishermen were promptly released without being subjected to prolonged detention.

As I had pointed out in the Memorandum, which I presented to you on 3rd June, 2014, the protection of the traditional fishing rights of Indian fishermen in the Palk Bay and ensuring their safety and security remains a serious issue because of the aggressive posture taken by the Sri Lankan side. In the last three years, there have been 77 incidents of apprehension and 67 incidents of harassment of and attacks on our fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy, causing tremendous agitation amongst the fishermen community in Tamil Nadu.

It seems to me that the tide has not yet really turned so far as this long standing issue involving our fishermen is concerned. I write to you again with a deep sense of anguish that in the late hours of 7th June, 2014, 82 innocent Indian fishermen from Tamil Nadu, along with their 18 fishing boats have been apprehended and detained by the Sri Lankan Navy in two separate incidents.

We are informed that 10 mechanized fishing boats with 50 fishermen which went for fishing on 7th June, 2014, from Rameswaram fishing base of Ramanathapuram District have been apprehended by the Sri Lankan Navy in the late hours of 7th June, 2014.

In yet another incident on 7th June, 2014, 8 mechanized fishing boats, seven from Jegathapattinam fishing base of Pudukottai District with 26 fishermen on board and 1 fishing boat from Rameswaram fishing base of Ramanathapuram District with 6 fishermen, have been apprehended by the Sri Lankan Navy in the late hours of 7th June, 2014, and they have been taken to Kankesanthurai, Sri Lanka.

The repetition of such aggressive acts by the Sri Lankan side, immediately after the change in Government at the Centre and the consequent reset in our relations with Sri Lanka does not seem to augur well for the peaceful pursuit of fishing in the Palk Bay by fishermen from Tamil Nadu. It is important that the repeated infringements and effective abrogation of the very basic human right to livelihood of our fishermen to fish in their traditional waters of the Palk Bay, to which they have a historic claim, are strongly and decisively dealt with by the Government of India at the highest diplomatic level with the Government of Sri Lanka.

A permanent solution to this problem must be found by a decisive initiative under

your leadership. In my Memorandum dated 03.06.2014, I had outlined the contours of some of the elements of such a permanent solution, including the retrieval of the islet of Katchatheevu, which was historically part of India's territory until it was unilaterally ceded to Sri Lanka by the Government of India. Talks between the fishermen of the two sides could also help to resolve day to day issues provided they are held in a conducive atmosphere and in an accommodative spirit of mutual understanding and reciprocity. Even on this limited issue, the Sri Lankan side had adopted obdurate and obstructive attitudes which led to the failure of the last round of talks held in Colombo in May 2014.

In order to put an end to the unabated, brutal, unprovoked attacks on and abduction of our fishermen by the marauding Sri Lankan Navy, the time has now come to lay down a time bound action plan to achieve a long-term, permanent solution to the problem and also to put in place a strong and robust diplomatic response. I am confident that with the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu acting in concert, it would be possible to achieve a permanent solution to this vexatious issue.

As an immediate measure, I request you to kindly ensure that India registers the strongest disapproval of the belligerent actions of the Sri Lankan Navy. Given the question of livelihood for the families and dependents of the poor fishermen who have been arrested, I urge you to have this issue taken up at the highest level on the Sri Lankan side to secure the immediate release of the 82 Indian fishermen who were apprehended on 7th June, 2014, with their 18 fishing boats. I would also like to point out that the 6 boats belonging to the fishermen who were apprehended on 1st June, 2014, and have since returned to Tamil Nadu, are still under Sri Lankan custody and it is my request that the return of these 6 boats may also be taken up with the Sri Lankan authorities."

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** declared open through video conferencing on 11.06.2014 at the Secretariat, buildings of the Commercial Taxes Department across the State, costing Rs. 22.68 crore.

‘Policy priorities in President’s address augur well for India’

Press Statement of **Selvi J Jayalalithaa**, Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on the President’s Address to the Joint Session of Parliament - 09.06.2014

I welcome the very comprehensive and inclusive address delivered by His Excellency the President of India to the Joint Session of Parliament after the General Elections. The President’s Address outlined the policy priorities of the new Government very eloquently and with clarity. It has also steered clear of contentious and divisive issues and augurs well for the Nation in the coming five years. It has fully recognized the hopes and expectations of the electorate who have voted in this Government with a decisive mandate.

The entire range of key sectors and the important issues facing the Nation have been covered. I welcome the emphasis on improving the lot of the poor. The priority accorded to rural infrastructure is very appropriate and will ensure effective utilisation of funds intended for rural employment generation. The focus on increasing public and private investment in agriculture and water conservation is also timely.

There are some very progressive ideas on education including breaking down the divide between formal education and skill development. The emphasis on sports in holistic education and the National Sports Talent Search Mission are very welcome. We look forward to the New Health Policy which has been promised. The Swachch Bharat Mission which will seek to provide each household access to a toilet by 2019 on the occasion of the 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi is a very noble venture. **I have set a more ambitious target of Tamil Nadu becoming Open Defecation Free by 2015 and we will redouble our efforts to achieve this challenging goal and look forward to Government of India’s support.**

I applaud the inclusive spirit of the President’s Address which has addressed issues relating to all disadvantaged sections including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Minorities and the specially abled persons. I also welcome the reassertion of commitment to 33 per cent reservation for Women in Parliament and State Legislatures.

Particularly praiseworthy is the recognition to bring in a spirit of “co-operative federalism” which will restore the federal spirit that had been diluted in the previous decade or so. I look forward to the concrete shape such co-operative federalism would take and using it to further the development agenda of Tamil Nadu. After all it takes strong States to have a strong Union.

While I am not opposed to the support the Union Government gives to specific States, **I would only urge the Government of India**

to carefully consider the implications of granting fiscal incentives, especially area based tax exemptions, taking into account the economic activity in neighbouring States.

I am happy that the President has indicated that Goods and Services Tax (GST) would be implemented after addressing the concerns of the States. I have already indicated Tamil Nadu's specific concerns in this regard and expect that they would be fully addressed before GST is ushered in.

The President's Address rightly focused on infrastructure and promotion of industry. These are positive messages and revival of activity in both these areas would undoubtedly help States like Tamil Nadu as well. I welcome the announcement of building 100 new cities and setting up 50 tourist circuits. I am sure Tamil Nadu would receive its due share of Central investment in these important initiatives.

The address mentioned that the Central Government would support the Modernization of the State Police Forces. I expect a substantial step up in the allocation for Tamil Nadu. The establishment of the National Maritime Authority to safeguard the maritime boundary is a welcome initiative. State Governments of maritime States should be fully involved in such an authority.

The President's Address has raised expectations on performance and delivery against the ambitious goals that the Government of India has set for itself. The people of India will hold the new Government to account for all these promises and raised expectations. On my part, the Government of Tamil Nadu will co-operate with the Government of India in order to realise fully the fruits of development for the State.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** gave a special incentive cash award of Rs. 10 lakh at the Secretariat on 12.06.2014 to Thiru. S. Nuruddin, who won the bronze medal in wheel chair racing and sword fighting in the Asian games for the differently abled held in China in 2010.

News in Pictures

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** declared open through video-conferencing at the Secretariat on 11.06.2014 school, laboratory and library buildings across the State totally costing Rs. 35.30 crore and laid the foundation stone for buildings to be constructed in various districts at a cost of Rs. 5.50 crore.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** declared open buildings of Police, Fire and Rescue Service Departments costing Rs. 113.31 crore at the Secretariat on 11.6.2014 through video conferencing.

Three varieties of Amma salt launched

Under the name 'Amma Salt', the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Selvi J Jayalalithaa launched the commercial sale of 'Double Fortified Salt' (Iron and Iodine), 'Low Sodium Salt' and 'Refined Free Flow Iodized Salt' at the Secretariat on11.06.2014.

All the three types of salts are manufactured by the Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation.

Already, the Corporation is selling through Fair Price Shops iodized salt for the benefit of the people. The Hon'ble Chief Minister had directed the Corporation to introduce the double fortified salt and low sodium salt in the open market. While the double fortified salt helps prevent anaemia and some other diseases, the low sodium salt is found to control blood pressure.

While the open market price of Double Fortified Salt, Low Sodium Salt and Refined Free Flow Iodized Salt is Rs.21/- per kilo, Rs.25/- and Rs.14/- respectively, Amma Salt will be sold at Rs.14/-, Rs.21/- and at Rs.10/- per kg.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister's Government has initiated steps for the setting up of training centres for skill improvement of youths around Sipcot Industrial Estates through SIPCOT. In these training centres, priority will be accorded to youth's belonging to families whose lands have been acquired for setting up SIPCOT industrial complexes. SIPCOT is taking steps to set up these centres at Oragadam, Kancheepuram District, Gangaikondan, Tirunelveli District and Thervaikandigai, Tiruvallur District.

The first of these centres has come up at Oragadam on a plinth of 9,160 sq.ft in a 2.52 acre plot at the SIPCOT complex there, at a cost of Rs.1.80 crore. The centre has training class, laboratory, library, computer room, office room, interview room, kitchen, dining hall, toilet, vehicle parking lot, security room, reception and other facilities. It will train 1,200 persons. Hon'ble Chief Minister declared open this centre on 11.06.2014.

Chief Minister on Cauvery issue

'We have confidence in the Prime Minister'

Statement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** on 09.06.2014 (English Translation)

It is the DMK President Thiru. Karunanidhi who withdrew the case over the Cauvery waters without a murmur. It is he who feared to criticize the then Central Government on the Mullai Periyar issue. It is Thiru. Karunanidhi again, who refused to lift his little finger for getting the final award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal published in the Central Government Gazette. It is Thiru. Karunanidhi who hamstrung the implementation of the Hogenakkal Combined Drinking Water Scheme, by citing the elections in Karnataka. Such a person is today issuing a statement, as if he got enlightenment all of a sudden, seeking an all-party meeting immediately on Cauvery Management Board. It is ridiculous.

The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal gave its final award on 05.02.2007. Thiru. Karunanidhi was then in power both at the Centre and in the State. Even at that time, I was continuously insisting that the final award should be published in the Central Government Gazette. However, Thiru. Karunanidhi did not take any steps to do so. The reason was that he did not want his family business in Karnataka to be affected. Without taking steps to make his native place fertile, Thiru. Karunanidhi made himself affluent by fighting and getting lucrative portfolios. Such a person is now demanding that the views of all parties over the setting up of the Cauvery Management Board should be heard. It leads one to think whether he is averse to the formation of the Board at all.

I took constructive steps to get the final award of the Tribunal gazetted after I assumed office as Chief Minister in 2011. Before its publication in the Central Gazette, Thiru. Karunanidhi stated that his party functionary T.R. Balu had met and talked with the Prime Minister. But till date, Thiru. Karunanidhi has not revealed anything on the mystery of these talks. However, the final award was gazetted as a result of my Government's struggle through the Supreme Court.

Following this, I had been continuously writing to the Central Congress-led Coalition Government in which the DMK was a partner to set up the Cauvery Management Board. I filed a case in the Supreme Court. But they did not take steps towards this till the end of their term in the Government. Thiru. Karunanidhi did not utter a word then.

After coming out of the coalition Government at the Centre, Thiru. Karunanidhi solicited Congress support and sent an emissary for making his daughter Kanimozhi a member of the Rajya Sabha. But why did he not take up the issue of setting up the Cauvery Management Board with the Central Government? While in office, Thiru. Karunanidhi was overwhelmingly selfish; after losing people's support he wants to suddenly show that he is interested in the

welfare of Tamils. This is duping the people. But the people of Tamil Nadu are no longer prepared to get cheated once again.

There is no contrary view among the political parties in Tamil Nadu on setting up of the Cauvery Management Board. All the parties are firm that such a Board should be constituted. Hence, it is pointless to say that the views of all parties should be heard. As the Central Minister Thiru. Ananth Kumar belongs to Karnataka, he has expressed some contrary views on the setting up of the Cauvery Management Board. But neither the Prime Minister nor the concerned Central Minister has expressed any view against the interests of Tamil Nadu.

After the change of Government at the Centre, I presented a memorandum to the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 3.6.2014 listing several demands, including the setting up of the Cauvery Management Board. The Hon'ble Prime Minister listened solicitously and assured to do the needful. The Hon'ble Prime Minister wants cordial relations with the Tamil Nadu Government. He is disposed to help Tamil Nadu. Setting up the Cauvery Management Board is an integral part of the final award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal. To implement this, the Central Government needs some time. We, and the Tamil Nadu Government are confident that the Hon'ble Prime Minister will act impartially on this issue. Hence it is proper to allow the needed time to the Central Government. Hardly a week has passed since I met the Prime Minister and represented the matter. Why is Thiru. Karunanidhi in such haste?

Without taking any action while in power at the Centre and in the State to gazette the final order of the tribunal and to set up the Cauvery Management Board as a follow-up measure, and after the people drove him away in the just concluded Lok Sabha elections and showed him his due place, Thiru. Karunanidhi is advising me to take steps to get the views of all parties on setting up the Board. This is like locking the stable after the horse has bolted.

It is not necessary to get the views of all political parties on the setting up of the Board as they are of the same view. It appears Thiru. Karunanidhi is advancing this view with the evil intention that the Cauvery Management Board should not fructify. I would like to remind Thiru. Karunanidhi that if one is not able to help, one must at least desist from doing harm.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** presented at the Secretariat on 11.6.2014, a cheque for Rs. 5 lakh to the widow of fisherman S. Thomas Claytus of Rajakkamangalam, Kanniyakumari District. Thiru. Thomas was killed by pirates while engaged in fishing in Bahrain. The relief is from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

Following their extraordinary success

Chief Minister orders 360 more Amma Restaurants

Statement of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu
Selvi J Jayalalithaa on 01.06.2014 (*English Translation*)

With the object of extending the benefits of Amma Restaurants to other urban areas, I have directed the opening of 360 new Amma Restaurants in the next phase - one additional restaurant in each of the 200 wards in Chennai Municipal Corporation areas (200), one each at the District Headquarters Hospitals other than the ones already set up at Madurai, Vellore, Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi (27), 129 restaurants in 124 Municipalities, one each in Dindigul and Thanjavur Municipal Corporations (2) and one additional restaurant each in Coimbatore and Madurai Municipal Corporations (2). I am happy to say that these restaurants will be commissioned soon.

With the ones already functioning in the State, the total number of Amma Restaurants will be 654. This measure of my Government will help lakhs of poor people get quality food at low rates.

Ninety nine Tamil Nadu Police personnel who emerged victorious at the All India Professional Skill and Sports competitions for Policemen, were awarded Rs. 2.08 crore by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** at the Secretariat on 30.5.2014

CHIEF MINISTER WRITES TO PRIME MINISTER ASKING FOR CAUVERY MANAGEMENT BOARD

D.O. Letter dated 13.6.2014 along with its annexure addressed by
***Selvi J Jayalalithaa,** Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to*
***Shri Narendra Modi,** Hon'ble Prime Minister of India*

"You may recall that when I met you on the 3rd of June, 2014, I had presented a Memorandum detailing, among others, the importance of the need for the constitution of the Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee immediately. Even during our conversation, I had stressed the absolute necessity and urgency for the formation of the Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee. I was given to understand that steps are being taken by the Government of India and matters were proceeding satisfactorily for the present.

In the meanwhile, Thiru Ananth Kumar, Union Minister for Chemicals and Fertilizers, has been quoted in the Media, stating that there was no proposal by the Government of India to form the Cauvery Management Board. In view of our conversation, I had chosen to ignore his statement and even defended you when there were protests from various political parties in Tamil Nadu. I had stated that since your Government has been formed recently, some time has to be given to the Central Government to take action to form the Cauvery Management Board. However, within two days, there was another statement by Thiru Venkaiah Naidu, Union Minister for Urban Development Housing, Urban Poverty Alleviation and Parliamentary Affairs, who reiterated to the media that there is no proposal to form the Cauvery Management Board. I also chose not to raise even this matter with you. In response to belligerent protests by political parties in Tamil Nadu, once again I defended you by saying that such a statement had not emanated from the Prime Minister or from the Union Minister for Water Resources.

However, I am now compelled to write this letter, which has been necessitated by the meeting you had with an all party delegation from Karnataka led by the Chief Minister of Karnataka, who submitted a Memorandum to you. This Memorandum which is replete with prevarications and misleading statements is aimed at making the Final Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal itself nugatory. This is something which I could not ignore and I am constrained to point out the trials and tribulations faced by Tamil Nadu to get its legitimate and due share of water from a recalcitrant, upper riparian State, which considers itself as having a natural superior right over ALL the waters of the inter-State river Cauvery.

A reference was made by Tamil Nadu in July, 1986, to the Government of India to constitute a Tribunal for the adjudication of the Cauvery Water Dispute. In May, 1990, only after the Supreme Court had directed the Government of India to constitute a Tribunal, a Tribunal was constituted to adjudicate the Cauvery Water Disputes in June, 1990, as per the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

The Government of Tamil Nadu, after a prolonged legal battle, got an Interim Order from the Tribunal on 25.6.1991. The Tribunal mandated a total annual quantity of 205 TMC. ft. to be ensured at the Mettur Dam, stipulating weekly and monthly releases. The Government of Karnataka did not honour the Interim Order of the Tribunal and promulgated an Ordinance on 25.7.1991 nullifying the Interim Order and arrogating to itself ALL the waters of the River Cauvery, in blatant violation of the federal principles enshrined in the Constitution of India.

The President of India, through a Presidential Reference (Reference No.1 of 1991), then sought the opinion of the Supreme Court of India regarding the validity of the Ordinance (which later became an Act) and the power of the Tribunal to grant an Interim Order etc., on 27.7.1991. The Supreme Court, in its opinion rendered on 22.11.1991, had declared that Karnataka's Ordinance (then the Act) was ultra vires the Constitution of India and struck it down and upheld the Interim Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal dated 25.6.1991 and opined that the Central Government should publish the said Interim Order in the official Gazette of the Government of India, as required under Section 6 of the Act. Only thereafter, did the Government of India, notify the Interim Order of the Tribunal by publishing it in the official Gazette of the Government of India on 10.12.1991.

The Government of Karnataka did not at any time honour the Interim Order of the Tribunal which is tantamount to an order of the Supreme Court by law and did not even once release water to Tamil Nadu as per the prescribed schedule in the Interim Order of the Tribunal. Only the surplus flood waters, which its reservoirs could not hold flowed to Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu repeatedly pressed for an appropriate Authority to effectively implement the Interim Order of the Tribunal and, on many occasions, was driven from pillar to post to get its due share of Cauvery water. In 1992, my Government filed a Suit in the Supreme Court of India to direct the Government of India to frame a scheme for the implementation of the Interim Order of the Tribunal. The Government of India framed a draft Scheme constituting an Authority comprising Technical Officers to oversee and regulate the releases from the Reservoirs to the respective States which provided for taking over the control of the Reservoirs, if necessary. However, the then Prime Minister Thiru.A.B.Vajpayee, constituted a simple scheme on 11.8.1998, viz., the Cauvery River Authority with the Prime Minister as the Chairman and the Chief Ministers of the four Basin States as Members. This Authority was assisted by a Monitoring Committee. Even while the scheme was under consideration, I protested against this simple scheme and insisted on a more effective scheme so that the Interim Order could be implemented properly. What Tamil Nadu was demanding is a legal and constitutional right under Article 141 and 142 of the Constitution of India and all the Authorities in the territory of India are bound to implement the Interim Order. There were only 7 meetings of the Authority from the date of its constitution on 11.8.1998 till February, 2013. As the functioning of the Authority was not effective, the Government of Tamil Nadu had filed two Suits in the Supreme Court in the years 2001 and 2002 for framing a new Scheme in substitution / replacement of the 1998 scheme or an additional scheme making adequate provisions for all matters necessary to give effect to the Interim Order of the

Tribunal. Purely for political considerations, the Cauvery River Authority did not do justice to Tamil Nadu in implementing the Interim Order of the Tribunal.

In the meantime, the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956, was amended with effect from 6.8.2002 (Act No.14 of 2002), whereby Section 6(2) was introduced. According to this Section, the decision of the Tribunal, after its publication in the official Gazette by the Central Government under Section 6(1), **shall have the same force as an order or Decree of the Supreme Court**. Thus, the decision of the Tribunal in law is an order / decree of the Supreme Court and is law declared by the Supreme Court and is enforceable throughout the territory of India.

The Tribunal, after 16 years of proceedings, pronounced its Final Order on 5.2.2007 under Section 5(2) of the Inter State River Water Disputes Act, 1956. The Tribunal had also forwarded the said decision to the Central Government. The allocations made in the Final Order to the party States are as follows:-

Karnataka .... 270 TMC ft.
Kerala .... 30 TMC ft.
Tamil Nadu .... 419 TMC ft.
Pondicherry .... 7 TMC ft.
Environmental protection.......... 10 TMC ft.
Inevitable escapage to the sea ..... 4 TMC ft.
Total .... 740 TMC ft.

The Tribunal has also prescribed an annual quantity of 192 TMC ft. of water to be ensured at the inter-State border, presently identified as Billigundulu, as per the prescribed monthly pattern from June of every year to May of next year. The flow of 192 TMC ft. to be ensured at Billigundulu is far below the actual requirement of Tamil Nadu.

The Congress led UPA Central Government in office at that time, which was supported by the then DMK Government in Tamil Nadu, deliberately chose not to publish the Final Order of the Tribunal in the official Gazette of the Government of India, as provided for under Section 6(1) of the Act, and intentionally delayed the notification of the Final Order of the Tribunal. The previous DMK Government in Tamil Nadu also did not press for the immediate Notification of the Final Order in the official Gazette of the Government of India for reasons best known to themselves.

As soon as I assumed office for the third time as Chief Minister in May, 2011, I took vigorous efforts to get the Final Order of the Tribunal notified and, after a protracted legal battle in the Supreme Court, the Final Order of the Tribunal was notified on 19.2.2013 in the official Gazette of the Government of India. However, the Central Government cannot rest with the mere notification of the Final Order but has the constitutional duty and responsibility to constitute a scheme under Section 6A of the Act, viz., the Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee, immediately following the publication of the Final Order as mandated therein, so that the said Final Order is implemented in all respects.

I would also like to bring to your kind notice that the Constitution of the Cauvery Management Board is **not optional but an integral part of the Final Order itself**, which has been notified. Therefore, as a natural corollary and as an extension of the Notification, the Cauvery Management Board should have been formed by the erstwhile Congress led UPA Central Government. However, the erstwhile Congress led Central Government dragged its feet for political considerations and did not form the Cauvery Management Board until it demitted office.

In this context, I would like to bring to your notice that the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, in Chapters 7 and 8 of the Final Order, has mandated the formation of the Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee, with its composition and functions, particularly in Chapter 8 at pages 216 to 236.

Therefore, the formation of the CMB and CWRC is an integral part of the Final Order of the Tribunal. For your immediate

reference, the relevant portions of the Order are reproduced as under:

Chapter 7:

"Para.18 – It may be mentioned that at Inter-State contact point, 192 TMC is to be maintained in a normal year and if there is any deficiency in the quantum of inflows mentioned above, it will be open to the Cauvery Management Board / Regulatory Authority to suitably adjust the flows."

Para.19 – Note (ii) – ''The monthly releases shall be broken in 10 daily intervals by the suggested Regulatory Authority while implementing the schedule."-

Para.22 xx xxx "The Cauvery Management Board / Regulatory Authority shall also set up its machinery and devise method to determine quantum of unutilised water to be received from Kerala by Tamil Nadu through Kabini and its tributaries, and ensure delivery thereof in Tamil Nadu at common border."

Chapter 8:

"xxx. In our opinion, the necessity of setting up a suitable mechanism is of utmost importance; besides whatever machinery is set up should be adequately empowered to implement the Tribunal's decision, as otherwise, we are afraid our decision would only be on a piece of paper."

I would like to point out here that unless the Cauvery Management Board is formed, the notification will be only "on a piece of paper" as stated by the Tribunal.

During the last 2 years, we were not able to open the Mettur Dam for irrigation on the scheduled date of June 12 because of poor releases from the upper riparian State of Karnataka. This year too, we have not been able to open the Mettur Dam for irrigation on the scheduled date for want of adequate storage and inflows. This would result in a substantial loss of the Kuruvai paddy crop cultivation in the Cauvery Delta Districts, which in turn, would not only affect the livelihood of lakhs of farmers and the economy of the State, but would also be a National loss.

The Memorandum submitted to you by the Chief Minister of Karnataka, I reiterate, is full of misleading statements and distorted facts. I would like to place on record the factual position in the annexed statement.

I would like to point out that the final decision of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal which has been published in the Central Gazette on 19.2.2013 is a decision of the Supreme Court by virtue of sub-Section (2) of Section 6 of the Inter State River Water Disputes Act, 1956, and all the authorities in the territory of India, including the Government of Karnataka, have to act in aid of the implementation of the same in terms of the Constitutional mandate. Any objection raised by the Government of Karnataka to the implementation of the decision would be an unconstitutional step and should not be encouraged. It is not open to the Government of Karnataka to raise any objection to the implementation of the decision. The decision of the Tribunal is sacrosanct and is on par with a decision of the Supreme Court. If the Government of Karnataka cannot raise an objection to the decision of the Supreme Court, equally it cannot raise any objection to the decision of the Tribunal. Hence, I request you to over-rule the objections raised by the Government of Karnataka and constitute the Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee.

I once again wish to reiterate that the Final Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal had been notified on February 19, 2013, which clearly envisaged the formation of the Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee. I would also like to state that immediately after notification in the Gazette, Tamil Nadu has been pressing for the expeditious formation of the Cauvery Management Board. The State of Tamil Nadu had also filed an I.A. (I.A.No.5/2013) before the Supreme Court seeking a direction to the Central Government to constitute the Cauvery

Management Board, whereupon the **then Additional Solicitor General, appearing for the Government of India, had stated before the Court that** *"the following up action pursuant to the Notification dated February 19, 2013, is under active consideration of the Central Government."*

When this is so, the statement made by the Union Minister for Water Resources in a Press meet yesterday (12.6.2014) to the effect that – "xxx *The proposal was never here. Everything is under consideration and there was no direction from the Hon'ble Supreme Court. We will do everything according to the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and we have decided that no injustice will be done to both the States. That's it."* has created confusion in the minds of the people of Tamil Nadu.

As the proposal is very much under the active consideration of the Government of India in the Ministry of Water Resources and the previous UPA Government had deliberately dragged its feet for political considerations, I once again exhort you to order the formation of the Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee immediately so that the Final Order of the Tribunal is implemented in full and the legitimate rights of Tamil Nadu farmers are protected."

PARAWISE REMARKS OF TAMIL NADU TO KARNATAKA'S MEMORANDUM

Content of Karnataka's Memorandum

1. The inter-State river Cauvery is the lifeline of the State of Karnataka for meeting the irrigation and domestic water needs in the drought stricken areas in the Cauvery Basin and Bangalore.

Remarks by Tamil Nadu

The river Cauvery is the lifeline of Tamil Nadu and has age-old irrigation and ayacut for centuries in the delta area of Tamil Nadu. Karnataka has been denying the due share of water year after year to Tamil Nadu and Tamil Nadu has been forced to approach the Supreme Court time and again to get its due and legitimate share of water.

Content of Karnataka's Memorandum

2. The genesis of the water disputes between the riparian States lies in the unjust and unreasonable agreement imposed by the imperial British power on the Maharaja of Mysore in 1892 and 1924 depriving the people of Mysore (now Karnataka) their equitable share in the waters of Cauvery. In 1990, the water disputes between the riparian States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Union Territory of Pondicherry were referred to the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal. However, the said Tribunal by its purported Decision passed in February 2007 enforced the pre-constitutional agreements imposed on Mysore (now Karnataka) and distributed 740 tmc between the riparian States of Karnataka (270 tmc), Kerala (30 tmc), Tamil Nadu (433 tmc) and Union territory of Pondicherry (7 tmc) and directed the State of Karnataka to ensure 192 tmc at the inter-State border Biligundlu in a normal water year.

Remarks by Tamil Nadu

(a) The Agreements of 1892 and 1924 were not imposed on the Maharaja of Mysore by the then British Government. These two Agreements are validating and were discussed at various levels and were executed by the competent authorities. To quote "Para 63 – Competent Authorities on behalf of both the States after proper application of mind and discussion and consultation entered into those Agreements." (Volume II page 43 of Final Order)

(b) The actual allocation by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal to Tamil Nadu is 419 TMC ft. out of 740 TMC ft. Karnataka has included the quantity provided for the inevitable escapages to the sea (4 TMC ft.) and environmental protection (10 TMC ft.) in the Tamil Nadu allocation which is mischievous and typical of Karnataka's attitude.

(c) In fact it is the case of Tamil Nadu that the Tribunal has allocated more water to Karnataka than what is required and due to Tamil Nadu. The Tribunal has not taken Tamil Nadu's Sethiathope Anicut etc., into consideration and Tamil Nadu has appealed against the Order of the Tribunal.

Content of Karnataka's Memorandum

3. Being aggrieved against the lesser allocation of 270 tmc though Karnataka contributes about 400 tmc of water to the Basin yield of 740 tmc, Karnataka preferred an SLP in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. After admission, the SLP is numbered as Civil Appeal No.2453/2007, which is pending for hearing before the Division Bench of three Hon'ble Judges.

Remarks by Tamil Nadu

The pendency of the Civil Appeals was not a bar for the notification of the Final Order of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal. The formation of the Cauvery Management Board / Cauvery Water Regulation Committee is an integral part of the notified Final Order. Therefore, pendency of the Civil Appeals is not a bar on the formation of the Board. The Final Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal is in law an order of the Supreme Court by virtue of Sub-Section 2 of Section 6 of Inter State River Water Disputes Act, 1956

Content of Karnataka's Memorandum

4. Despite the lesser allocation of 270 tmc to Karnataka and placing a heavy burden of release of 192 tmc in normal year to Tamil Nadu at the inter State border Biligundlu, the State of Karnataka agreed to the publication of the Final Order and Decision of 2007 superseding the interim Order dated 25.06.1991 whereby the State of Karnataka was directed to ensure 205 tmc at Mettur in Tamil Nadu. Accordingly, the said Final Order and Decision was published by the Central Government under Sec.6(1) of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956, vide notification dated 19.02.2013. However, it is expressly clarified that the said publication is without prejudice to the contentions of the States in the pending Civil Appeals challenging the final order and decision of the Tribunal.

Remarks by Tamil Nadu

Karnataka had agreed to the publication of the Final Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal before the Supreme Court.

It is the case of Tamil Nadu that the pendency of Civil Appeals is not a prohibition for the formation of the Board, as the Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee is a natural corollary to the notification of the Final Award of the Tribunal. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal in its

report Volume V, Chapter 8, Page 223 has recommended the formation of the Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee and has defined its composition, powers and functions.

Content of Karnataka's Memorandum

5. Subsequently and contrary to the understanding, the State of Tamil Nadu raised the issue of constitution of Cauvery Management Board for implementation of the said published final order and decision. The State of Karnataka opposed the said demand of Tamil Nadu by specifically pointing out that the Cauvery Management Board is not a part of any of the provisions of the said published final order and decision of the Tribunal. It has been also pointed out that the Tribunal has not directed for the constitution of the Cauvery Management Board, but has only made recommendation as clarified in the Report (page 223, Vol.V of the Report) which is not a part of the published final order and decision of the Tribunal. The relevant part of the Report is as follows:

"For this purpose, we recommend that Cauvery Management Board on the lines of Bhakra Beas Management Board may be constituted by the Central Government."

Remarks by Tamil Nadu

It is a misleading statement by Karnataka that Tamil Nadu raised the issue of Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee contrary to the "understanding". There was no such "understanding" by any State, let alone Tamil Nadu, that Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee can await the final disposal of SLPs. In fact, the notification of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal will become a meaningless and futile exercise if the Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee are not formed.

Following the notification of the Final Order on 19.2.2013, the said order is a Decree of the Supreme Court. The Interim Order which was in existence ceased to exist and there is no permanent machinery to properly implement the Final Order. Hence, Tamil Nadu has been urging the Government of India for the constitution of the Cauvery Management Board (CMB) and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee (CWRC). The formation of the CMB is an integral part of the Final Order. It is, therefore, a mandatory provision contained in the Final Order. The relevant portions of the Final Order extracted below will amply demonstrate the mandatory nature of the Final Order to constitute the CMB.

"Para.18 Chapter 7 page 208 – It may be mentioned that at Inter-State contact point, 192 TMC is to be maintained in a normal year and if there is any deficiency in the quantum of inflows mentioned above, it will be open to the Cauvery Management Board / Regulatory Authority to suitably adjust the flows."

Para.19 – Note (ii) – The monthly releases shall be broken in 10 daily intervals by the suggested Regulatory Authority while implementing the schedule."-

Para.22 xx xxx "The Cauvery Management Board / Regulatory Authority shall also set up its machinery and devise method to determine quantum of unutilised water to be received from Kerala by Tamil Nadu through Kabini and its tributaries, and ensure delivery thereof in Tamil Nadu at common border."

It is also mischievious on the part of Karnataka to state that the recommendation to form the Board is not a part of the published Final Order. In fact, all recommendations notes etc., have been notified by the Final Notification on 19.02.2013 as contained in Clause XVII of the notification which is extracted below:-

"Class XVII – In addition, note shall be taken of all such orders, directions, recommendations, suggestions etc., which have been detailed earlier in different chapters/volumes of the report with decision for appropriate action."

Therefore, this plea of Karnataka is legally untenable.

Content of Karnataka's Memorandum

6. While recommending the powers and functions of the Cauvery Management Board and Regulation Committee thereunder, Tribunal has gone beyond the powers required for the implementation of the Final Order and Decision of the Tribunal. For instance, it is suggested that the State will have to indent for the release of water, which will be approved by the Cauvery Management Board keeping in view the reasonableness of the indents. Thus, the Cauvery Management Board unduly infringes upon the authority of the State of Karnataka to use even its allocated share of water. How and in what manner the State of Karnataka utilises its share of water is none of the concern of Tamil Nadu, as long as, Karnataka ensures 192 tmc at the inter State border at Biligundlu in a normal water year.

Remarks by Tamil Nadu

The Tribunal has gone into the aspects of Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal Award (1976) and Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal Award (1979) and also the amendment of Section 6A of the Act and recommended the constitution of the CMB. The Tribunal has clearly stated its position about the necessity for setting up a suitable mechanism, besides stating that whatever machinery is set up should be adequately empowered to implement the Tribunal's decision, as otherwise, the decision would only be on a piece of paper. Para 14 in Chapter 8 page 223 of the Final Order of the Tribunal states as follows:-

"For this purpose, we recommend that Cauvery Management Board on the lines of Bhakra Beas Management Board may be constituted by the Central Government. In our opinion, the necessity of setting up a suitable mechanism is of utmost importance; besides whatever machinery is set up should be adequately empowered to implement the Tribunal's decision, as otherwise, we are afraid our decision would only be on a piece of paper."

It may be incidentally stated that the Govt. of Karnataka before the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal had urged the constitution of an appropriate mechanism for the implementation of the decision of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal. The KWDT –II in its decision dated 29.11.2013 at page 356 has stated as follows:

"The Tribunal, therefore, in its opinion, had jurisdiction to give necessary direction for setting up a machinery with provision for review to ensure that the decision of the Tribunal is faithfully implemented by the parties concerned."

The Tribunal has further said "whereas the Tribunal's jurisdiction under Section 5(ii) and 5(iii) have not been limited or circumscribed, it is to frame a scheme in the decision itself for facilitating the parties to discharge the legal obligation to give effect to the decision." (vide page 359 of KWDT Award). The Tribunal has also held as follows: (a) The power to frame a scheme under Section 6A is not thus mutually exclusive. On the contrary, the provisions contained in Section 6 and 6A are mutually inclusive. (vide page 360). (b) Section 6A by no means of imagination take away the jurisdiction inherent or implicit in the Tribunal to make provisions for the parties to comply with the implementation of the decision. (page 361)". (c) "If the order by the Tribunal itself contains provisions for

implementation, the Central Government may, if necessary, supplement the same. The legislature could never intend nor had ever intended to exclude the jurisdiction of the Tribunal. Such interpretation cannot be conceived in view of the legislative intent implicit in the enactment in the context of Section 11 of the Act." (page 361)

Thus Karnataka has been arguing differently in Krishna and Cauvery cases. Thus, it is clear that the sole purpose of the Memorandum submitted by Karnataka is to deny Tamil Nadu its rightful share of Cauvery waters as allocated by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal.

Content of Karnataka's Memorandum

7. The State of Tamil Nadu filed I.A.No.5 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal No.2456/2007 seeking direction against the Central Government to constitute Cauvery Management Board. However, as a pro tem measure pending the Civil Appeals, the Hon'ble Supreme Court passed the order on 10.05.2013 directing the constitution of the Supervisory Committee headed by the Secretary in the Union Ministry of Water Resources and consisting of Chief Secretaries of the party States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Union Territory of Pondicherry for the implementation of the Final Order and Decision of the Tribunal published on 19.02.2013.

Remarks by Tamil Nadu

The constitution of the Pro tem Supervisory Committee is only a temporary arrangement without prejudice to the pending Civil Appeals in the Supreme Court. The then Additional Solicitor General Mr. Sidharth Luthra stated before the Court that follow up action pursuant to the Notification dated February 19, 2013 <u>is under active consideration of the Central Government.</u> Thereupon, the Court had ordered that "until that is done, some arrangement shall have to be made. The arrangement made hereunder is purely pro-tem measure for the purpose of ensuring the final order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal dated February 5, 2007, now notified vide Notification dated February 19, 2013." It is the case of Tamil Nadu that the pro tem Supervisory Committee has not been effective in implementing the Final Order of the Tribunal as ordered by the Supreme Court. It is, therefore, necessary to constitute the Cauvery Management Board as a permanent measure to effectively implement the Final Order of the Tribunal.

Content of Karnataka's Memorandum

8. Despite the above order dated 10.05.2013, the State of Tamil Nadu moved another application being I.A.No.6 of 2013 seeking constitution of the Cauvery Management Board. However, the application was permitted to be withdrawn after recording the statement from its counsel. The relevant part of the order dated 05.08.2013 is extracted below:

ORDER

"Having regard to good rains presently, learned Senior Counsel for the Applicant State of Tamil Nadu is not desirous of pressing I.A No. 6 of 2013. It is disposed of as withdrawn. Liberty to make fresh application at appropriate stage........."

Remarks by Tamil Nadu

The Supreme Court has recorded about the good rains at that point of time and accordingly disposed of the I.A. of Tamil Nadu as withdrawn with liberty to make fresh petition when any contingency arises. As liberty to make further application had been given, the State of Tamil Nadu had moved another I.A. (I.A.No.7 of 2013) on 11.11.2013.

Content of Karnataka's Memorandum

9 and 10. Surprisingly, Tamil Nadu filed another application being I.A.No.7 of 2013 again asking for the constitution of the Cauvery Management Board. The I.A. was listed for hearing before the Hon'ble Supreme Court (Bench consisting of Justice Mr.R.M.Lodha, Justice Mr.Madan Lokur and Justice Mr.Kurian Joseph) which, inter alia, passed the following order on 03.12.2013:

O R D E R

"We do not think that there is any urgency for consideration of the prayers made by the Applicant / Appellant – State of Tamil Nadu by means of this Application.

In our view, the Application can wait and may be heard along with the Civil Appeal. List Interlocutory Application No. 7 of 2013 along with Civil Appeal.

The Respondents, State of Karnataka as well as Union of India, may file their response to Interlocutory Application No. 7 of 2013 within four weeks".

(emphasis supplied)

Hence, the matter is directly covered, one way or the other by the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The insistence of Tamil Nadu to set up Cauvery Management Board is unjustified.

Remarks by Tamil Nadu

The inaction of the previous Government for extraneous reasons i.e. political considerations, was the main reason for not forming the Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee. When an undertaking is given by the counsel of Government of India in the Supreme Court that the formation of the Board, "is under active consideration of the Government of India" and no concerete action is taken by the Government of India for months thereafter, the only recourse left was to approach the Hon'ble Supreme Court, since, season after season, acute agrarian distress is being forced upon the farmers of Tamil Nadu. The protem Supervisory Committee has also not fulfilled its obligations in implementing the Final Order of the Tribunal in letter and spirit. Therefore, Tamil Nadu had to file an I.A. once again for the constitution of the CMB.

Karnataka is seeking to obfuscate the basic fact that there is no legal bar on the formation of the Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee after the notification of the Final Order is sought to be obfuscated. Tamil Nadu appeals to the Hon'ble Prime Minister, that, as the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal Order once notified is equivalent to a decree of the Supreme Court and since the formation of the Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee are an integral part of the notified Final Order, it is only but natural that Government of India should form the Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee. Tamil Nadu is fully justified in seeking the formation of the Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee.

Content of Karnataka's Memorandum

11. In the counter affidavit filed by the State of Karnataka against IA 7, it has been inter alia averred that:

The Notification dated: 22.05.2013 constituting the Supervisory Committee under Section 6A of the Act of 1956 has not been challenged.

The Civil Appeal 2453 of 2007 of Karnataka challenging the Final Order and Decision

dated: 05.02.2007 which was published on 19.02.2013 is pending consideration before this Hon'ble Court and it is fixed for hearing on 15.01.2014 vide order dated: 05.08.2013. If the prayer of Tamil Nadu in instant I.A. is granted constituting the Cauvery Management Board, the plea of the State of Karnataka may become infructuous.

The Cauvery Management Board and the Regulatory Committee there under are not part of the Final Order and Decision published on 19.02.2013. There was no mandatory direction issued by the Tribunal as alleged. The Tribunal in its Report (para 14, page 223 : page 874 of the SLP Paper Book) has specifically stated that:

"14. For this purpose <u>we recommend</u> that Cauvery Management Board on the lines of Bhakra Beas Management Board may be constituted by the Central Government. In our opinion, the necessity of setting up a suitable mechanism is of at most importance; besides what ever machinery is set up should be adequately empowered to implement the Tribunal's decision, as otherwise, we are afraid our decision would only be on a piece of paper".

(emphasis applied)

Tamil Nadu's reliance on Clause – XVII of the Final Order and Decision is again misleading. No mandate can be deduced from Clause – XVII. Even here, what is required to be taken note of is the "decision" and not the recommendation. The recommendation remains recommendation and all that is required in Clause – XVII is that "note shall be taken". The said Clause is extracted below for immediate reference :

"In addition, note shall be taken of all such orders, directions, recommendations, suggestions etc., which have been detailed earlier in different chapters / volumes of the Report <u>with decision for appropriate action</u>"

(Emphasis supplied)

The constitution of an authority under Section 6A of the Act of 1956, is delegated legislation as held by Justice U.C.Banerjee in his concurring opinion in the case of State of Karnataka Vs State of Andhra Pradesh and Others in [(2000) 9 SCC 572 at 701-702]. No mandamus can be issued. Relevant portion of the concurring judgement is quoted below:

"The Law as regards the issuance of a mandatory order or writ depends upon the authority exercising the power as well as the nature of the function and obligations arising there from. It is settled law that such a direction cannot possibly be granted so as to compel an authority to exercise a power which has a substantial element of discretion. In an event the mandamus to exercise a power which is legislative in character cannot be issued and I am in full agreement with the submission of Mr. Solicitor General on this score as well. At best it would only be an issue of good governance but that by itself would not mean and imply that the Union Government has executive power even to force a settlement upon the State.

161. In that view of the matter the suit being OS No.1 of 1997 though otherwise maintainable but it devoid of any merit and the reliefs prayed for are wholly unwarranted in the contextual facts as such dismissed without however any order as to costs". [(2000) 9 SCC 572 at 701-702]

v). In any case, no mandate to constitute the Cauvery Management Board could have been issued to the Central Government by the Tribunal, since the Central Government was not a party to the Water Dispute before the Tribunal.

Remarks by Tamil Nadu

Section 6A of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act 1956, enables the Central Government to frame a scheme or schemes whereby provision may be made

for all matters necessary to give effect to the decision of the Tribunal. The power under Section 6A of the Act is without prejudice to Section 6 of the Act meaning thereby that the Scheme framed under Section 6A of the Act shall not affect the mandatory provision that the party States are bound to give effect to the binding decision published in the official Gazette. There is no bar to constituting the machinery provided for in the Final Order when the Civil Appeals are pending before the Supreme Court. As stated earlier, Clause XVII of the Final Order (page 243 Volume V) clearly says "recommendations etc," detailed earlier in different Chapters /Volumes of the Report with decision are for appropriate action. Hence it cannot be said that all the orders of the Tribunal contained in 5 Volumes should be published in the Gazette of India so as to give effect to the award of the Tribunal rendered under Section 5(2) of the Act.

As per the Inter State River Water Disputes Act, 1956, there is no need or necessity for the Central Government to implead itself as a party to a Water Dispute before the Tribunal, since the water disputes would be between the States. Karnataka's contention that the direction to form a Board cannot be given to the Central Government as it is not a party to the proceedings is wrong and legally untenable. The Final Order of the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal II at page 361 has stated as follows:- "If the Orders by the Tribunal itself contains provision for implemention, the Central Government may, if necessary, supplement the same. The legislature could never intend nor had ever intended to exclude the jurisdiction of the Tribunal. Such interpretation cannot be conceived in view of the Legislative intent implicit in the enactment in the context of Section 11 of the Act."

The Tribunal has been formed under an Act of the Parliament. This ridiculous and frivolous contention of Karnataka, if accepted, would mean that no Board or implementation authority can be formed by the Central Government in any Inter-State Water Dispute.

Content of Karnataka's Memorandum

12. The Supervisory Committee has been duly functioning having held 4 meetings in the year 2013 on 01.06.2013, 12.06.2013, 15.07.2013 and 08.11.2013 and the minutes have been duly drawn and submitted and its observations have been duly complied with.

Remarks by Tamil Nadu

The pro-tem Supervisory Committee has not been able to function effectively to implement the order fully. Therefore, the permanent machinery of CMB and CWRC is absolutely essential.

Content of Karnataka's Memorandum

13. The Supervisory Committee appointed by the order of the Supreme Court is having considerable authority than those which was envisaged by the Tribunal in its recommendation of a Cauvery Management Board – clauses of which have been expressly challenged in the pending Civil Appeal No.2453/2007.

Remarks by Tamil Nadu

It is the grievance of Tamil Nadu that the pro-tem Supervisory Committee is not implementing the Final Order of the Tribunal dated 5.2.2007 in letter and spirit. By its definition the Supervisory Committee is a "pro tem committee." It cannot and would not be a substitute for the Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee as envisaged by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal.

Content of Karnataka's Memorandum

14. Karnataka has scrupulously followed the direction of the Supervisory Committee till date – thus for instance in the year 2013 it has delivered 260 tmc of water to Tamil Nadu at Biligundlu – more than the stipulated quantity of 192 tmc as prescribed by the Tribunal.

Remarks by Tamil Nadu

During the year 2013-2014, the State of Karnataka did not ensure the proportionate quantity of water due at Billigundulu in the first two 10 day periods from June 1 to 20, even though it had sufficient storage and received inflows. Only after 25th June, 2013, flood waters from Kabini started flowing into Tamil Nadu after Karnataka had reached its FRL. Further, the monthly releases and weekly releases as stipulated by the Final Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal were not adhered to by Karnataka. In fact, in the previous year 2012-2013 there was a shortfall of over 58 TMC.ft.of water even by the distress sharing method as Karnataka refused to release any water and impounded all the waters in its reservoirs. In fact, it is this very uncertainty and arbitrariness in release of water to Tamil Nadu by Karnataka that should be put an end to and this can happen only by the formation of the Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee.

Content of Karnataka's Memorandum

15. It is respectfully submitted that in the light of the foregoing, what is imperative is an immediate meeting of the Supervisory Committee headed by the Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources and including Members as Chief Secretaries of the respective States can take stock of the situation and issue appropriate directions.

Remarks by Tamil Nadu

As per the Final Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal, in the month of June, 10 TMC.ft. of water should be given to Tamil Nadu by Karnataka. The Tribunal in its order has allocated 134 TMC.ft. of water to Tamil Nadu between June to September. Karnataka has contended in its comments to the Agenda items of the 1st meeting of the Supervisory Committee that it will not be able to release the prescribed amount of water to Tamil Nadu as mandated by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal.

Therefore, it is strange that Karnataka is asking for a meeting of the Supervisory Committee. The need of the hour for Tamil Nadu is the formation of the Cauvery Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee to alleviate agrarian distress in the delta districts of Tamil Nadu and therefore we request the immediate formation of the Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee.

Content of Karnataka's Memorandum

16. We request you to await the final decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the above Civil Appeals before any consideration with regard to the constitution of Cauvery Management Board is taken by the Central Government.

Remarks by Tamil Nadu

The Hon'ble Chief Minister in her Memorandum presented to the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 3.6.2014, had pointed out that the functioning of the pro-tem Supervisory Committee is not effective. The pro-tem Supervisory Committee, being a temporary arrangement as observed by the Supreme Court, cannot be continued for a longer period since it would delay the implementation of the Final Order of the Tribunal. Therefore, the formation of the CMB and CWRC is absolutely essential to meet the ends of justice, failing which the Final Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal though notified by the Government of India in the Government Gazette will remain an unfulfilled dream.

R.NI. No. 21445/70

Tamil Arasu

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu **Selvi J Jayalalithaa** declared open at the Secretariat on 10.7.2014, the 'Namakkal Kavignar Maaligai' Building renovated at a cost of Rs. 28 crore.

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